

# **LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD**

**CONTENTS**

**LIAISON**

**Volume 63  
Number 11  
November 1961**

*Ready shortly*

## THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

\* \* \*

### SPECIAL LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Edited by J. BURKETT, F.L.A.

Vigorous growth in special library and information services is a feature of the post-war years. But because this branch of the profession is relatively new, few systematic studies have been made and what references exist are scattered. For the first time, therefore, under the editorship of a librarian with a wide experience of special library and information services, important organisations are described and brought together in one volume. There is much to interest both the student and the general reader: many subject fields are covered and the overall contribution to scientific and technical documentation is impressive.

200 pages, 8 illustrations

Price: 38s. (28s. 6d. to members), post free

## OUR BINDINGS WILL SAVE YOU MONEY

QUALITY—STYLE  
WORKMANSHIP

---

*AS ALWAYS THE BEST*

---

## JAMES STARR & SONS LTD

ESTABLISHED OVER 80 YEARS

LIBRARY BOOKBINDERS

DAWBERT STREET WORKS, WIGAN

Phone: (Two Lines) 3484 and 3485

Telegrams: "STARRS, 3484 WIGAN"

**We offer Librarians that rare combination:**

- Speedy delivery
- Intelligent service
- A really good **current** and **basic** stock

▲▲▲  
Please  
send your  
'wants'  
lists

**SIMMONDS**

**Booksellers**

**16 Fleet Street  
London, E.C.4**

phone: FLEET STREET 3907

## A Librarian's Calendar

November 21st.—Reference, Special and Information Section (S.E. Group), Chaucer House, 6.30 p.m. Speaker: C. H. Gibbs-Smith.

November 23rd.—A.A.L. (G.L.D.), Chaucer House, 6.30 p.m. Librarianship in the Commonwealth: a symposium.

November 29th.—Northern Branch, Gosforth, 3.15 p.m. Professor E. Birley on Sources for local history; 6.15 p.m. Films.

South-Western Branch, Tewkesbury (County Branch Library), 2.30 p.m. Dr. D. J. Urquhart on the National Lending Library for Science and Technology.

December 12th.—Society of Indexers, Chaucer House, 6 p.m. (5.30 p.m. refreshments). R. Bancroft, M.A., on The B.M. Subject Index.

1962

January 5th.—University and Research Section, Training Colleges and Institutes of Education Sub-Section, A.G.M., Chaucer House, 2.30 p.m.

January 6th-7th.—University and Research Section week-end conference, Chaucer House.

January 12th.—L.A. Council Meeting, Chaucer House.

**LIBRACO**

FOR  
LIBRARY FURNITURE  
IN TRADITIONAL  
OR  
MODERN STYLE

Catalogues and Price List on request



New Branch Library, Old Lillington, Leamington Spa

DEPARTMENT L/A

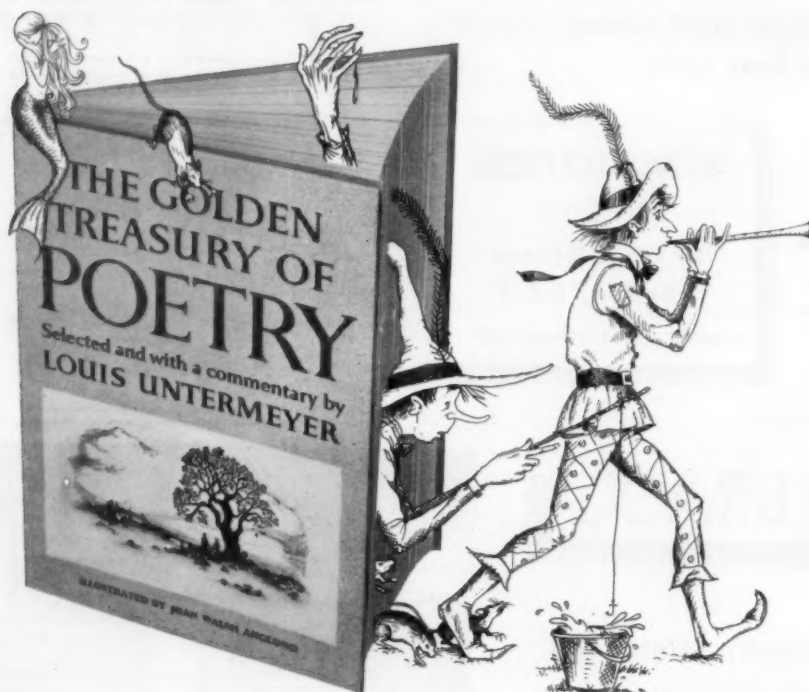
**LIBRACO LIMITED**

LOMBARD WALL, WOOLWICH ROAD, CHARLTON, S.E.7

Telephone: Greenwich 3308 and 3309

Telegrams: Librario, S.E.7

*Linson* COVERS  
Collins'  
"GOLDEN TREASURY OF POETRY"



This delightful book is destined to become a favourite with the whole family. Here old and loved friends mingle with the best of contemporary verse. Humorous rhyme and romantic ballad, story poems and lullabies—all are charmingly illustrated by Joan Walsh Anglund. Louis Untermeyer, the distinguished anthologist, has brought together some of the loveliest poems in our language in this—the perfect gift book.

A good book must have a good cover. That is why Collins chose white Fabroleen for this one. Whatever the book—there is the perfect cover for it in the matchless Linson Range.

**Grange Fibre • Leicester**

*Linson, Fabroleen, Excelin, Milskin, Querolin*





# THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

## CONTENTS

(Abstracted in *Library Science Abstracts*)

Microfilm copies of back volumes obtainable from University Microfilms Ltd.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS (Sir Charles Snow) ..	359	RECORDS OF LOCAL SOCIETIES AND THE PUBLIC LIBRARY (J. F. W. Bryon) ..	372
Some thoughts from an outsider's point of view on the position of libraries in the Welfare State. Anomalies in provision of library services in different areas, reservation of fiction, the part librarians could play in encouraging contemporary literature, and the provision of entertainment literature for the elderly are dealt with in a plea for libraries to provide an injection of cordiality and encouragement to the English literary arts.		Insufficient attention has been paid by librarians to the preservation of the original records of local voluntary organizations—materials on which historical research is based. The public librarian must accept responsibility for this material and should do all he can to acquire it or prevent its destruction.	
J. D. STEWART TRAVELLING BURSARY ..	363	LIBRARIES IN SCHOOLS (R. B. Bateman) ..	375
THE SOCIETY FOR FOLK LIFE STUDIES ..	363	Thoughts provoked by E. Leyland's book <i>Libraries in schools</i> and the <i>Introduction to Dewey for British schools</i> .	
HINDSGAVL, 1961: THE 3RD ANGLO-SCANDINAVIAN PUBLIC LIBRARY CONFERENCE (K. C. Harrison) ..	364	EVELYN EVANS: A PROFILE (Hella Pick) ..	378
An account of a conference and study tour held in Denmark in September, 1961, when papers were given on library buildings, national bibliography and centralized cataloguing, co-operative library binding and its relation to the book trade, work studies in public libraries, and on the future of the Anglo-Scandinavian conferences. A report follows of the various new library buildings in Denmark visited on the 3-day study tour.		RESEARCH IN THE HUMANITIES AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES ..	380
FROM CHINA TO PERU . . . : LETTERS FROM LIBRARIANS ABROAD		Report of a survey by the British Academy into the availability of funds for those engaged in research in the humanities and the social sciences.	
3. An Outline of Public Library Development in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (N. Johnson) ..	368	THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION: Council election; Annual General Meeting; Register of Chartered Librarians; L.A. Prize Essay, 1962 ..	382
The library scene in the Federation has been one of illogical and untidy growth but by co-operation and relaxation of barriers, the first signs of fusion have begun to appear.		MUNICIPAL LIBRARY NOTES (E. A. Clough) ..	388
FULBRIGHT TRAVEL GRANTS, 1962-1963 ..	371	COUNTY LIBRARY NOTES (E. H. Roberts) ..	389
		SPECIAL LIBRARY NOTES (K. G. B. Bakewell) ..	391
		CORRESPONDENCE: Tutor-librarians in technical colleges; Books, the teacher and the child; <i>Lawyer's folly</i> ; "Novelist's choice"; Rambling for pleasure; Appointments in American libraries; Exhibitions of books from Eastern Bloc countries; <i>A catalogue of miniature and full orchestral scores in Yorkshire libraries</i> ; Postponed A.A.L. Conference Session; Union catalogues in Regional Library Bureaux; L.A. library post ..	396
		REVIEWS: <i>International directories of education</i> ; <i>Teachers' associations</i> ; <i>A graded list of orchestral music for school and amateur orchestras</i> ; <i>Scottish libraries, 1960</i> ..	400
		APPOINTMENTS AND RETIREMENTS ..	402

Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1

Editor:

J. D. REYNOLDS, F.L.A.

Vol. 63 No. 11

November 1961

# THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

## REFERENCE, SPECIAL AND INFORMATION SECTION PUBLICATIONS

The following publications of the Section and its regional Groups are now available, and may be purchased from the Association's offices at Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1. Postage, either Inland or Foreign, is not included in the prices quoted.

### SECTION PUBLICATIONS

- CURRENT PROBLEMS, 1956** (1956 Conference proceedings), edited by Harold Smith, F.L.A., and Norman Horrocks, F.L.A. London, the Section, 3/- (2/6 to Members). 1956. 44 pp.
- TECHNICAL PROBLEMS OF REFERENCE AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES** (1957 Conference proceedings), edited by Harold Smith, F.L.A., and H. G. German, F.L.A. London, the Section, 3/- (2/6 to Members). 1957. 48 pp.
- INFORMATION SERVICES, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL** (1958 Conference proceedings), edited by Harold Smith, F.L.A. London, the Section, 3/- (2/6 to Members). 1958. 42 pp.
- PROCEEDINGS OF THE 7TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE**, edited by O. James. London, the Section, 6/- (5/- to Members). 1960. 52 pp.
- THE LIBRARY AND THE RESEARCH WORKER** (Proceedings of the Joint Annual Conference, 1960), edited by J. Munro, London, the Section, 6/- (5/- to Members). 1961. 40 pp.
- REFERENCE LIBRARY STOCKS**, edited by F. H. Fenton, F.L.A., London, the Section, 6/- (5/- to Members). 1960. 48 pp.
- INFORMATION METHODS OF RESEARCH WORKERS IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES** (Proceedings of a one-day Conference, 1960), edited by Joan M. Harvey, A.L.A. London, the Section, 3/6 (3/- to Members). 1961. 28 pp.

### GROUP PUBLICATIONS

#### Aids to Reference Service Series

1. The County of London: a select book list, by the senior staff of the Guildhall Library. London, South Eastern Group, 4/6 (3/6 to Members). 1959. 32 pp.
  2. Licences and current official registers: a brief guide to procedure, contents and inspection, compiled by Charles A. Toase. London, South Eastern Group, 6/- (5/- to Members). 1960. 52 pp.
- THE LIBRARIES OF GREATER MANCHESTER**, compiled by Harold Smith. Manchester, North Western Group, 15/-. 1956. 92 pp.
- LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION AND THE FIELD OF KNOWLEDGE**, by D. J. Foskett. Manchester, North Western Group, 2/6. 1958. 15 pp. *Occasional Papers, No. 1.*
- JOHN BENJAMIN DANCER**, instrument maker, optician and originator of micro-photography. Manchester, North Western Group, 4/- (\$0.75 in U.S.A. and Canada). 1960. 160 pp. *Occasional Papers No. 2.*

#### Library Resources in the Greater London Area Series

2. Photographic literature: a symposium. London, South Eastern Group, 2/9 (2/- to Members). 1953. 20 pp.
  3. Sources of illustrations, by J. L. Howgego. London, South Eastern Group, 4/- (3/- to Members). 1955. 18 pp.
  4. Theatre collections: a symposium, edited by Miss A. M. C. Kahn. London, South Eastern Group, 4/6 (3/6 to Members). 1955. 29 pp.
  5. Agricultural libraries. London, South Eastern Group, 4/6 (3/6 to Members). 1956. 20 pp.
  6. Zoological libraries, compiled by A. C. Townsend and G. B. Stratton. London, South Eastern Group, 4/6 (3/6 to Members). 1957. 21 pp.
- LIBRARY RESOURCES IN THE WEST MIDLANDS**, edited by B. G. Staples. Birmingham, West Midlands Group, 15/-. 1958. 49 pp.
- CATALOGUE OF MINIATURE AND FULL ORCHESTRAL SCORES IN YORKSHIRE LIBRARIES**, compiled by K. G. E. Harris. Leeds, Yorkshire Group, 25/-. 1960. 200 pp.
- UNION LIST OF CURRENT COMMERCIAL AND TECHNICAL PERIODICALS IN THE NORTH AND EAST MIDLANDS**, edited by D. W. Bromley and D. E. Clarke. Nottingham, North Midlands Group, 12/6. 1961. 130 pp.
- A SELECT LIST OF PERIODICALS IN YORKSHIRE LIBRARIES: locations of those periodicals indexed in the Library Association "Subject Index to Periodicals"**. Leeds, Yorkshire Group, 6/-. 1958. 46 pp.
- UNION CATALOGUE OF CURRENT SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PERIODICALS IN SOME GROUP LIBRARIES: first supplement**, by C. J. Spittal and H. Overton. Bristol, Western Group, 2/6. 1957. 31 pp.
- the same: second supplement, 3/-. 1958. 27 pp.

## PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS\*

Sir Charles Snow, C.B.E., LL.D., F.R.S.L.

AS Mr. Page said earlier this morning, I am an impostor. That is, I have no right to be here as your President, I know less of librarianship than almost anyone in this hall; I cannot say that I have never been inside libraries because that would not be true. But, in fact, I am the merest amateur among hundreds of professionals. And I feel very much of an impostor. But to be honest, as I shall say a little later, I think it was wise for the Association to choose any writer—not me, but almost any writer—as a symbol about this time as President. For myself I am here, as I say, as the rankest amateur, and I have been helped through this year by the devoted and friendly service of Mr. Page and the Secretary. It has been extremely hard on Mr. Page to have to do almost all the official work two years running: on the other hand, he appears to take these jobs very much in his stride. I see no deterioration in his spirits, and I do not propose to be too apologetic on that account.

Anyway, everyone has been more than kind—I have been delighted to do what little I have been able to do. I have been delighted for various reasons because people have occasionally asked me, why are you President of the Library Association? One reason is that I—you will be surprised to hear—rather like librarians. Librarians, after all, are concerned with books, and so am I. They are concerned with books, I said—some of them even read them. Not quite enough, if I may say so, but some do. They do not fall into the category of a publishing friend of mine whom I met when I was much younger and less suspicious. I thought in those days that publishers probably read books. I got to know him very intimately. I got to know him so well that I knew his daily routine, his nightly occupations (which were picturesque) and the whole of his domestic life. And finally I got cross and said: "Now, really, you're a publisher, and in fact head of a very distinguished publishing firm—oughtn't you to read a book sometimes?" He looked at me with sheer horror and he said: "Think, I have to work all the week which doesn't leave me any time for reading, and then,

heaven's above, when I go away at the weekend, I must get away from books!"

Well, librarians do not automatically come into that category and for their connection with books I love them. And I love them perhaps for another reason: that of all professions theirs is one of the few which cannot possibly do any harm. Oddly enough, that is less true of many than you would think. It is not easy to find a profession in this kind of world where you cannot do some harm, however rigid your private morality. Sometimes, in fact, the greater harm you do, the more rigid your private morality. Librarians are blessed in that respect, that either they do no harm—that is the lower limit of their activity—or they do a finite amount of good. That is a very rare privilege, and it gives that air of somewhat condescending benevolence which sometimes, it seems to me, is the occupational mark of my colleagues.

So, as I say, I am really pleased, though still somewhat baffled, to be in this place this fine morning. Clearly I cannot say anything which would be relevant to most of your professional concerns—I have not the equipment and any amount of study would not have made me able to cope with it. So, therefore, I thought that the most useful thing I could do was to throw out some thoughts from an intelligent—if I may say so—outsider's point of view. These thoughts will link fairly closely with Mr. Lace's paper—which will be taken later in the proceedings. And mine is the exact opposite to his, because he says that he is wiping away what he calls the amenity side of libraries. I propose to spend twenty minutes or so of your time talking about just that.

Obviously the whole of the real technical and professional side of librarianship is being carried on with great skill, so far as I can form impressions from conversations with foreign friends, at least as well as anywhere in the world. All this is vitally important. I hope that we shall get better; however good we are, we can still get better. But none of this is what I want to talk about: this you will discuss and argue about and settle among

\* Delivered on Tuesday 19th September, 1961, in the White Rock Pavilion, Hastings.

yourselves. What I would like to say is a little about what I think I should call "libraries in the Welfare State". By the Welfare State I do not mean anything denigratory, let me hasten to say. It is somewhat unfortunate that the word has become used in a blackening sense. There is much that is wrong with this country and all countries of the West, but what is comprehended within the phrase Welfare State is not the cause. The causes lie much deeper, and any advanced industrial society must do what the Welfare State has tried to do. Let me be absolutely firm and clear about that—there is far too much half-baked reactionary nonsense upon this subject.

That being so, certain problems do, I think, arise. And the obvious problem, of course, is that the public libraries are going to be much more important than they have ever been before. I am talking strictly and severely on public libraries in the ordinary sense. University libraries, research libraries, private libraries—their problems seem to be not as serious to most of the population as the problems of the public libraries are going to be.

I do not want to entangle myself because I am sure most of you from time to time must get entangled in the delicious intricacies of local government. I often thought that there were some first-class realistic novels to be written about local government. But I am too old to do that now and I would guess that you have got to have someone who is growing up with its full and brilliant flower of the present day. But I have been brought up against certain results of the existing extremely elaborate system which have puzzled me and, I confess, distressed me. Thirty years ago, when I was a young don at Cambridge, I used to study the grants which my pupils received. In those days, of course, grants were not so easily come by as they are now, but they did exist. And it occurred to me to ruminate, was there something slightly odd, slightly anomalous in a country which, by world standards, was no bigger than a pocket handkerchief, where if you were born five miles away, it might make a difference of something like £100 or £150 to the grant you could expect to receive from your local authority? Well, I never settled that. It seemed to me odd that being born on one side of a county border should effectively make you very poor at a university; being born somewhere else five miles away should make you comfortably off. I hope that does not now exist. I do not know—I have lost all connection with educational payments for a long while. But I must say that, looking through some of the Association's statistics, I am quite sure that certain very

curious anomalies exist in what the ordinary citizen receives in the way of money spent on library services, according as to whether he is born five miles away or not.

I have not done a serious statistical analysis of this, but the field is wide open for some energetic seeker after truth to have a real go at the figures of the money spent per head by local authorities on public library services all over this country. I assure you you will find some very, very odd results. Like Mr. Page, I am no believer in uniformity for its own sake. And everything Mr. Hutchings said about Mr. Page, I think, is extremely important to preserve. Compromise is a very bad method of getting unity, and a smeared uniformity is often a bad thing, too. But there are certain prices which are too heavy to pay for extravagant anomalies and I would think it quite certain if our kind of world goes on another ten or twenty years (which we all pray it does) that persons striving to produce more amenities within the framework of the Welfare State will be enquiring with interest as to the amount spent in one district and another upon library services. But then I come to something which does not depend upon the ingenious activities of local authorities, but depends really upon librarians themselves. And, of course, upon the library committees which they advise. There again, there is a very marked difference according to where you happen to live in this country as to what kind of ordinary mundane service the citizen can expect to receive. And by this I mean the supply of new books. For this is going to be the main point of my speech.

As private libraries decline—and I think they must decline for very easily comprehensible economic reasons—so public libraries are going to be more and more important in the supply of new books over a whole range of the population.

This is a service which, to the middle class, the private libraries have given for many years. It exists as we know in public libraries; but it exists very differently and very oddly differently in different parts of the country. I know all the difficulties—at least I think I do—about reserving books; I am quite clear that if this activity is greatly increased, as in my view I think it must be, then there will have to be a considerable expansion of librarians, of library people. But that is quite a different point from the odd fact that one-third of the libraries in this country, very roughly, will not reserve contemporary fiction and two-thirds will.

Now someone is clearly wrong, and I have no doubt—let me declare my interest straight away—

that the one-third who, with an air of extreme puritan virtue, say they are not going to reserve, which means supply to those who are not librarians, contemporary fiction, are doing a considerable disservice to art; they are doing a major disservice to the relations between librarians and writers, and they are—slightly less importantly, but still quite important—failing in their duty to the public. The origin of this I think I know, and it depends upon an error which one meets in one's friends who are solemn but not serious. And these friends who are solemn but not serious, particularly if they have some intimation that you write novels, come up to you with an air of raising moral virtue and say: "Oh, I never read novels, I prefer biographies."

Now the moral behind that story is that a large number of people, without thought, believe that in some strange impalpable way biographies, memoirs of politicians, memoirs of generals, histories of wars, are more serious things than the contemporary art of the period. Nothing could be more mistaken. Not much of any year's output of books of any kind lives twenty years. Look on your own shelves and see. But of that part which does live twenty years, it is at least five times as probable that they may not be even pretentious art, may not even have the sort of formidable glow of aestheticism which surrounds so much of it. But works of art, however humble, have an appreciably greater chance of survival for twenty, thirty years, a generation, than all the memoirs of generals, histories of the war, biographies that have ever been written. This is not an opinion—this is a fact which you can test for yourselves. If you study the year's output of, say, 1911, 1899—any year you like—go and find the books which were published, go and find those which are now in any serious way, read, and you will find, as I say, that it is the works of art, one or two that have trickled through. Most of it, of course, has gone with the stream, and will never be read again. But a little has been left.

I think this mistake arises from a disease which afflicts us all as we get older. I myself find that I read far less fiction than I did when I was a young man; I have read a lot of history all my life and I confess I have a sneaking and perverse liking for biographies and the memoirs of generals. But that is not because I have got wiser—it is, I think, for two reasons. One is there is a general failure as you get older of what one might call the appreciative imagination. It is a thing one feels quite acutely in one's self if you are reviewing novels for any stretch of time. I did it for two or three years and I was getting far worse at the end

than I was at the beginning. And I should be far worse now if I did it again. One's ability to appreciate these things, to appreciate works of art, is a thing which dies probably very fast, and with most of us it has gone when we are middle aged, or at least it is getting very much less. And so we tend to read books which do not require the effort of the imagination that any kind of serious creative writing does. And the second, I think, is a slightly more creditable reason: probably most of us when we get old feel that in fact we know as much about life imaginatively as we are ever likely to know and we cannot, with all the will in the world, be taught much more and we would rather read about things that we do know.

Anyway, whatever the justifications, the fact is there, and I am sure it is dead wrong. I know much better than most of you, because none of you, so far as I know, has ever been professional reviewers, how very indifferent any body of creative work in this country or any country is at any time. That is perfectly true. That is a risk you have got to take, or rather it is just an occupational liability you have got to take. There will be very few books in 1961, very few novels or poems or plays, which are of the slightest value. Nevertheless you have got to remember that literature is a less individual activity than we tend to think. Literature does not depend upon one outstanding figure suddenly coming right out of the vacuum, writing his works and disappearing. It depends upon a hundred people, most of whom are not very good, supporting a few people slightly more talented and perhaps at the top someone with high talent. If you try and knock away the basis of indifferent creative art which supports the peak, then you are going to kill the seed corn dead. And one of my real worries about the activities of some libraries in the Welfare State is that maybe we shall kill the seed corn rather too effectively.

May I digress upon that a moment: it is not easy in the state of permanent semi-inflation for young men or young women to embark on a serious career of letters. A serious career of letters means that you want to see your way ahead for twenty years, living possibly on comparatively little, but at least having enough response for letting you feel that this long road is worth pursuing. Now it happens that almost everything we do in a modern industrial society makes this very difficult. First of all, the entire apparatus of sales means that all the rewards go to very few people—we do not get anything like enough persons who are earning a modest professional income from writing serious creative work. And here,



again, librarians can either help or hinder: either we can try to resist some of this tide or we can let it sweep by and find ourselves with lots of books and, in the long run, no writers. And I am sure that would be a loss.

There are, of course, obvious plain difficulties in librarians trying to help by taking an active interest in contemporary literature. One of them is that unless it is done with skill and judgment the present enormous predominance of a few successful writers will get greater and not less. This, it seems to me, has just got to be tackled as a problem, that libraries will supply certain numbers of copies of—let me take someone whom I knew well and who was one of the most successful writers of the age—Mr. Nevil Shute, and at the same time will have smaller numbers of books by writers who in twenty years may prove to be serious and important persons. It seems to me that that kind of resolve we shall have to take—we cannot let the pure market dominate these proceedings or else we shall get into the horrors of the best seller list, which contrives to drive out most, though not quite all, serious writing.

But there we are: it is really a problem. If librarians faced it effectively and with a sense of purpose, I believe they could do as much as any persons in the country to give a certain amount of new heart to the contemporary literary scene. And it is new heart which, in my view, it needs rather badly. I remember the announcement of some librarian, whom I will not specify, about five years ago that his local authority were no longer going to supply fiction, modern fiction in any circumstances. Well, that really did cause tremors of horror much more than any altercation about payment for books being taken in and out. This one is a real reflection on whether a thing is worth doing at all, and it is a spiritual reflection and not a purely gross material one. And it went down very badly. And my impression is that in our kind of society it is extremely easy for youngish writers to make money quite quickly out of the feeble things—out of television and so on—and increasingly hard for them to get any kind of foot into work which, with luck, may possibly last. I do not know the figures but I would guess that the number of manuscripts going into publishers' offices now is appreciably less than it was thirty years ago. I am almost sure that there are fewer novels, fewer poems, and probably fewer plays—though on this I am not so sure—being written now than there were a generation past. That I am sure, if it is true, is a serious reflection that somehow the circumstances are acting very unfavourably on people who have

got to support our literature when we are dead and gone.

Finally, I would like to go one step further in the function of the libraries in a developing Welfare State. What I have just said is serious in the sense that it affects our real, deep culture—and there, I think, librarians and libraries have a total responsibility. But there are other things besides deep culture, and one of them is what I should call, not stretching the word quite so far as Mr. Lacey, the amenity purpose of libraries. I do not know about all of you, but I am sometimes worried about what we are going to do with people who are getting old in the next twenty years. There are going to be an awful lot of them, because the whole population is ageing and the distribution of ages is becoming different. People are going to be left probably too early, because I think we retire people too early, but still they will be left, without an awful lot to do, with just enough money to live on, most of them active, because we are getting better at looking after people, and most of them intelligent, because intelligence, thank God, is usually the last thing which goes.

Well, these are the people who in a more restricted sector, used to come to towns like this and go and get their books out of Smith's Library and get comfort, surcease and interest from what they were doing, what they were reading. It seems to me quite apparent that that function too—not a very dramatic or glamorous function—will, in the long run, have to be taken over by public libraries. I believe we shall probably have to say that the provision of entertainment literature for the elderly is just as much a desirable part of life as many of the things we do, and important for the whole of mankind.

Of course we have got to be kind to each other; kindness is rapidly going out of the world and its possession is now regarded by some of my younger friends as being positively undesirable. If that happens it really is going to be a bit too harsh for any but the toughest of us to endure. And any of these emollients—just remember, getting old is not a pleasant business and dying is usually a very messy business—that we can provide to ease the path is well worth doing. And therefore I believe that public libraries, in addition to all the other things that I believe they have got to take on, will have to take on a good deal of the functions of the great private lending libraries. They will have to provide the kind of literature, the not very exacting literature, which elderly persons want. And I hope to see the day when some imaginative café proprietor sets up a very nice

café by a very nice public library in a very nice town like this and a lot of people have the kind of desultory comfortable book in the morning which I can remember retired professional people having in a slightly more luxurious privileged sense in my own youth.

Well, that takes me as far as I want to go. The text of all this is that in the Welfare State libraries have got to do many things that they have never thought of doing and which, in some ways, conflicts a little with what has properly been their purpose. That is the first thing. The second is that libraries have a real responsibility to contempor-

ary literature which through what seems a wrong diagnosis some of them are not fulfilling, are in fact actively turning their backs upon. And that is bad. All of that seems to be well within our power; a thing which by a series of decisions could be altered in a few months, and (though this would not be very important) would not require much more money, would not require anything but a fairly sensible system of choice. It would give a shot in the arm, an injection of cordiality and encouragement to the English literary arts just at a time when they stand in need of it.

#### J. D. STEWART TRAVELLING BURSARY

The attention of members of the London and Home Counties Branch of the Library Association is drawn to the following announcement.

As a testimonial to Mr. J. D. Stewart's outstanding and continuous service to the London and Home Counties Branch, it has been agreed that the sum of £50 be made available annually for the purpose of helping a student-librarian to visit an overseas country in order to study librarianship in that country and to visit libraries there.

All applicants must be personal members of the London and Home Counties Branch of the Library Association. They must have already passed, or be exempted from, the First Professional Examination of the Library Association and be actively engaged in studying for the Registration or the Final Examination of that body, or for the Diploma of the University of London School of Librarianship and Archives. In exceptional circumstances to be approved by the Committee, applications will be accepted from Fellows of the Library Association engaged in bona fide study or research. Applicants must submit a written declaration to the Hon. Secretary of the Branch that they are making an overseas visit for the specific purpose of studying librarianship and visiting overseas libraries and they will be required to submit a written report to the Hon. Secretary on their return to this country. No student-librarian may be granted more than one award from the J. D. Stewart Travelling Bursary.

Applications for the J. D. Stewart Travelling Bursary for 1962 must be made on the prescribed form obtainable from, the Hon. Secretary of the Branch (Mr. H. G. T. Christopher, A.L.A., Penge Public Library, 194 Anerley Road, S.E.20) and such applications shall be returned to the Hon. Secretary not later than 1st January, 1962.

The decision of the Branch Committee will be final and no correspondence relating to the decision will be entertained.

All applications will be acknowledged and if no acknowledgement is received within 7 days, please communicate with the Hon. Secretary.

#### THE SOCIETY FOR FOLK LIFE STUDIES

A very successful conference to inaugurate The Society for Folk Life Studies was held at University College, London, from the 6th to 8th September, 1961. Over 80 people from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland attended and, at a General Meeting held on the 8th September, the Society was formally established. The following officers were elected:

*President:* Dr. Iorwerth C. Peate (Welsh Folk Museum); *Vice-President:* Mr. Andrew Jewell (University of Reading); *Secretary:* Mr. J. Geraint Jenkins (Welsh Folk Museum); *Treasurer:* Mr. Stewart F. Sanderson (University of Leeds).

The following members were elected to serve on the Council: Mr. Frank Atkinson (Barnard Castle, Durham); Mr. G. Ewart Evans (Ipswich); Mr. A. T. Lucas (National Museum of Ireland); Mr. B. R. S. Megaw (University of Edinburgh); Mr. C. S. Mundy (University of London); Dr. Melville Richards (University of Liverpool); Mr. G. B. Thompson (Ulster Folk Museum); Mr. D. M. Wilson (British Museum).

Membership is open to all individuals and institutions interested in the study of the traditional patterns of life both in rural and urban communities. Although various bodies such as the Folklore Society, the British Agricultural History Society and several other societies are each interested in particular aspects of folk life and social history, this new Society to cover the complete field fulfils a long-felt need. It can serve as a focus for the activities of those individuals, amateur and professional alike, who take an interest in their native culture. In addition to holding an annual conference at various centres in Great Britain and Ireland in turn, the Society will also publish its own journal.

Any person or institution wishing to join is requested to get in touch with the Secretary, c/o Welsh Folk Museum, St. Fagans, Cardiff. The annual subscription is 25s. for ordinary members, 2 guineas for institutional membership and there will be a student membership of 15s.



## HINDSGAVL, 1961

### *The 3rd Anglo-Scandinavian Public Library Conference*

K. C. Harrison, M.B.E., F.L.A.

*Borough Librarian of Hendon*

LATE September saw sixty-one librarians from places as far afield as Trondheim, Stockholm, Helsinki, Hamburg, Zurich, The Hague, Glasgow and London converging on Denmark, for it was the turn of the Danes to be the hosts for the 3rd Anglo-Scandinavian Public Library Conference. The destination was Hindsgavl, a manor house frequently used for international conferences, and it was soon clear that it was ideal for the purpose. Delegates had individual rooms, while there was a lecture theatre for the general sessions, ante-rooms for the group discussions, a library for quiet study, an excellent cuisine and extensive grounds leading down to the "Little Belt" with fine views over the strait towards Jutland.

There was neither radio, television nor English newspapers at Hindsgavl and this turned out to be a blessing for the British delegates. It not only gave us a welcome respite from the daily crises but, better still, it provided more opportunity to further the work of the conference and to renew old friendships as well as to cement new ones. The only time the British librarians showed any interest in the outside world was on Sunday morning, when we had the experience of having the English football results read out to us by a Norwegian from a Danish newspaper.

The conference actually assembled on the evening of 27th September at the Hotel Melfar, Middelfart, where delegates were entertained to dinner and heard a speech of welcome from Erik Allerslev Jensen, director of the Danish State Library Office and the leader of the conference. The noise of the conversation over dinner was a quick indication that the ice had been broken and that the delegates were beginning to know each other.

From the participating countries of Britain, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden there were 55 delegates, but there were in addition three observers from West Germany, two from Holland and one from Switzerland. These ob-

servers had been specially invited, and it was their first experience of an Anglo-Scandinavian Conference. They took full part in the group discussions, gave the other delegates interesting glimpses of public library organization in their respective countries, and were altogether welcome additions to the list of delegates.

Summaries of the papers had been circulated in advance, and at the general sessions their authors briefly introduced them, adding new material where necessary. After each general session the conference divided into four groups to discuss set questions raised by the paper, and after these group discussions another general session was held to hear the results from each group. The chairmen for the general sessions were Frank M. Gardner (Luton) and Anders Andreassen (Director of the Norwegian State Library Office). The group chairmen were D. D. Haslam (Library Association), Bengt Hjelmqvist (chief of the Library Advisers, Sweden), Johannes Bygstad (city librarian, Bergen) and Barbro Boldt (inspector, State Library Office, Helsinki). Delegates were appointed in rotation to act as reporters for the various group discussions.

After an introductory address by Erik Allerslev Jensen, the conference got down to business by heading a paper on "The public library building" by Eila Wirla, deputy librarian of Helsinki. She dwelt on the need for both architect and librarian to analyse local circumstances before planning, suggested that we should plan for 50 years ahead, and claimed that the aesthetics of a new building should enable the population to feel at home there and to look upon it as their own. She expanded this latter theme by describing the ideal small public library as "a family library".

Eila Wirla's paper gave rise to some good talking-points in the group discussions. On one thing the groups were unanimous. It was impossible, we thought, for anybody to plan 50 years ahead: at most, we could only think in

terms of 10-15 years. On the question as to whether library buildings should be separate or shared with other community services there was no unanimity. It was noticeable that the British and Dutch librarians, with their experience of high population densities, preferred separate buildings, but the Scandinavian librarians had to serve smaller and more scattered groups of people, and they sometimes found it not only necessary but desirable to place libraries in schools or community centres.

The next general session was addressed by Sven Plovgaard on "Principles of library building". As adviser on library buildings at the Danish State Library Office, he has had a unique experience of working with architects, and the recent libraries at Hørsholm, Horsens and Roskilde are standing tributes to his work. Reviewing the recent past, Mr. Plovgaard said there were many lessons for librarians to learn. There had been a notable lack of rational planning and he listed nine defects from which most libraries built in the 1930s suffered. Among these was the inflexible and rigid division of rooms, and he quickly developed this point, showing himself to be a firm protagonist for the flexible, modular, open-plan building. His paper, and the technical data which was added to it, gave the groups much food for thought. The principle of flexibility, the size of the module, and the largest practicable area for an open-plan library were the main topics under discussion, but there was general agreement with Sven Plovgaard's ideas and highly deserved applause for his paper.

Part of Friday morning was devoted to hearing A. J. Wells speak on "National bibliography and centralized cataloguing". He summarized the history, work, achievements and possible future developments of the *British National Bibliography*, a project in which our Scandinavian colleagues find much to admire. He was particularly interesting when he described the problems of producing cumulations and he drew attention to the need for more money for research into cataloguing, classification and actual production.

In Scandinavia the compilation of national bibliographies are in general not carried out by the organizations responsible for central cataloguing, but this difference between British and Scandinavian practice did not lead to any difficulties in the discussions. Rather the opposite. But on comparing notes it seemed that each country was quite satisfied with its present arrangements. Mr. Wells' paper also gave rise to such questions as whether it is necessary for small libraries to have catalogues, and whether the

national bibliographical and central cataloguing agencies should influence the purchase of books. The answers from the groups were many and various, and we can only hope that Roy Rates and Jane Downton, who are editing the final conference report, will be able to summarize them to everybody's satisfaction.

These topics led quite naturally to the next paper, given by Tore Hernes, on "Co-operative library binding and the relation to the book trade". Mr. Hernes is a bibliographer working for A/L Biblioteksentralen, the Norwegian co-operative for binding, central cataloguing, book ordering and bibliographical work. It transpired that Norwegian libraries *must* spend their state grants for books at A/L Biblioteksentralen, a state of affairs which one British librarian described as "absolutely scandalous". But Tore Hernes found no difficulty in justifying this requirement, claiming that it was the geography of his country that had led to the establishment of this library service bureau in Oslo. The vast majority of Norwegian libraries were small and isolated, which meant that librarians did not have easy and quick access to ordinary bookshops. Furthermore, there was the question of discounts. In Denmark and Sweden the book trade allowed discounts of 20 per cent to public libraries, but in Norway it was only 8½ per cent. Through its bulk-buying, A/L Biblioteksentralen was able to offer libraries a 20 per cent discount, therefore it was to the libraries' advantage to buy there.

The discussion naturally centred round this aspect, and it seemed that Denmark and Sweden preferred to support the local booksellers. West Germany had the same system as Norway, while Holland is at present investigating the question. Some of the British librarians wondered whether the lack of competition was a good thing for library binding, but the Scandinavian librarians rallied quickly to the cause of centralized binding. Standards, they said, were maintained by constant discussions between librarians and the central binderies, and the specifications were always observed and were constantly being improved.

"Work studies in public libraries" was the title of the next paper, presented by Bengt Holmström, who is to succeed Ingeborg Heintze as city librarian of Malmö in January, 1962. He has been secretary of a small committee making a survey of working methods in Swedish public libraries. Two problems occupied the committee: work distribution and work simplification. Library routine tasks were analysed, and the com-

mittee investigated the kinds of work that could be eliminated, combined or simplified. The results had been published in a report entitled *Organisation och arbetsmetoder vid kommunala bibliotek* and it is hoped that the Library Association will shortly be making available an English translation of this important document.

Several aspects of Bengt Holmström's paper were discussed, but one point was singled out for detailed attention, and that was the formula he gave for the staffing of libraries. This suggested that there should be one employee per 20,000 loans, and that there should be 1.4 other employees for every qualified librarian. All the groups trained their big guns on this pronouncement. "We don't like it", said one. "Dangerous", said another. "Don't stick to rigid figures", said a third. Most amusing of all was the comment from the group in which Bengt Holmström was a member. "How does it work at Malmö?" they had asked him, and his response was: "At Malmö it doesn't work at all!"

Subsequently he pointed out that the formula had been evolved for the average library, and that the average library probably didn't exist. The report itself contained many modifications to the formula, and he advised critics to read the full context.

The last general session was devoted to a full discussion on the future of the Anglo-Scandinavian Conferences. Should they remain as at present, or should they be extended into European conferences? The general consensus was that the common ground existing between Britain and the Scandinavian countries could not yet be extended to other European countries, where public library conditions were so different and so divergent. The observers from Holland, Switzerland and West Germany were the first to agree with this conclusion. It was ultimately agreed that the present size and constitution of the conference was ideal. More than 60-70 delegates would be too much for a study conference of this kind. On the other hand it was universally agreed that the invitations to Holland, Switzerland and West Germany to send observers had been highly successful and should be continued. An invitation to hold the 4th Anglo-Scandinavian Conference in Norway in 1964 was received and accepted with acclamation.

On Monday morning, 2nd October, many good-byes were said as more than half the delegates returned to their various countries. But 29 members of the conference were taking part in the three-day study tour of Danish libraries and they left Hindsø by coach, with Elise Munch-

Petersen of the State Library Office as a most efficient guide.

The first stop was at Horsens, to view the fine building erected in 1960 at a cost of £75,000. Horsens is a *centralbibliotek* and it was the first of the Danish county libraries to have a new building since the war. Occupying a generous site in Vitus Berings Park, it is a glass-fronted, one-storey, modular building erected around a pleasant atrium which has attractive fountains and greenery. In the basement is a fine lecture hall, study circle rooms, offices and stack, while the open-plan ground floor has the usual departments separated only by shelves or display units. Shelving is of the Danish Reska type, and all the furnishings were comfortable and eye-catching, especially the Arne Jacobsen pigskin arm-chairs, of which librarian Toke Allingham was justly proud.

The library's present stock is 100,000, annual loans are 240,000 and there is a staff of 7 librarians and 9 other personnel.

After Horsens, the coach took us to Aarhus, where it was a great pleasure to meet an old friend in Åge Bredsted, the city librarian. The main library building, erected in 1934, is now due for extension, but we were relieved to hear that the splendid frontage will not be spoiled in the process. Two branches housed in apartment blocks were also visited. One got the impression that here was a system that was really well used by the populace, but then Aarhus is a university town and, despite the existence of the university and faculty libraries, it was clear that the students made good use of the public library as well. Whilst at Aarhus we were able to see the progress which is being made on the new building for the State and University Library, which will probably be completed next year.

The study tour continued next morning with a visit to the Vejby-Risskov public library. This was in a growing suburb of Aarhus, an independent library serving a population of 12,000 which is expected to grow eventually to 20,000. Here again was a one-storey, modular building with a total area of 10,760 sq. ft. Over 2,000 sq. ft. are given over to meeting rooms situated across the entrance porch, but the library area was over 6,000 sq. ft. with over 2,000 sq. ft. devoted to the basement stack. Reska shelving was again provided and the heating system consisted of hot-air ducts in the floor and above the windows. The building cost £50,000, has accommodation for 50,000 volumes and has issued over 100,000 books since being opened in October, 1960.

After a pleasant lunch and sojourn at Himmelbjerget, Denmark's 500-foot hill that "scrapes the sky", we went on to Silkeborg in the Danish Lake District. Here we were given a great welcome by librarian Poul Skov, who was already known to many of the delegates. His library, serving 25,000 inhabitants in the town and a further 60,000 in the county, was seriously damaged by fire in 1955 but two years later it had been fully rehabilitated and extended into the bargain. Whilst not so exciting as Horsens, it was another example of the Danish genius for providing library buildings which are both functional and attractive. At Silkeborg we also saw the Alderslyst branch library, opened in 1960, and in addition we visited both the Art Museum and the Historical Museum.

In the evening the delegates were the guests of the Mayor and City Council of Silkeborg to dinner at the Hotel Dania, a magnificent occasion which will not soon be forgotten. Our visit to Silkeborg was fully written up by the local press, and we are greatly indebted to Poul Skov and his colleagues for the arrangements which were made for our reception.

Wednesday was the final day of the tour, and the morning took us to Ikast, where the library service began in 1931 and was provided with a new building in 1959. The Ikast library was a Frederiksberg in miniature, with the gallery surrounding the well of the lending library. We were hospitably received by librarian Bernhard Larsen, who told us that he had a stock of 18,000 volumes for a population of 7,000.

After lunch at Filskov Kro, we proceeded to Blåvands Hok, the westernmost point of Denmark, and had a brisk walk along the sands. Then on to Esbjerg for the last library of the tour. Here was another *centralbibliotek* and, although it was quite different from Horsens, it was exciting in another way. Esbjerg is a rapidly growing town, having 55,000 inhabitants at the moment, and the library serves Ribe County as well. An old building dating from 1927 has been ingeniously extended, the operation having started in August, 1959, and finished in March, 1961, at a cost of £80,000. The two façades, although clearly distinguishable, merge together very well, but inside it was impossible to tell whether one was in the old or the new part of the building.

It is not a modular building, the departments being clearly separated, but the whole has been superbly conceived. The adult lending library has a wide gallery on which fiction and biography is shelved, the remainder of the books being in the well of the department. Remington-Rand photo-

charging is installed in both adult and children's libraries. Other features we noted were the generous office space, the janitor's flat, and the imposing lecture halls—a large one to accommodate 250 people and a smaller one about half the size. What really took the eye in this Esbjerg library were the colour schemes. There was not a false note throughout the four levels, and all concerned can be congratulated.

Librarian Ingrid Vig Jensen laid on splendid hospitality in the small lecture hall, but we could hardly do justice to it. Nevertheless, when Trondheim's librarian Mally Skanke called on us to give cheers in the Norwegian fashion, we responded with energy, enthusiasm and sincerity.

So ended the 3rd Anglo-Scandinavian Conference and study tour, with final good-byes on the morning of Thursday, 5th October. Everything went without a hitch and special thanks are due to Erik Allerslev Jensen, the leader of the conference, and to Elise Munch-Petersen, the secretary of the conference and study tour guide. Both worked tirelessly in our cause, and all delegates are deeply indebted to them. A word of praise, too, for the organizing committee, who should be named. In addition to the conference leader and conference secretary, mentioned above, the committee comprised Karen Skipper Jensen, deputy librarian of Aabenraa; Leo Alster, director of the Danish Librarians' Association; and Åge Bredsted, city and county librarian of Aarhus.

For hospitality, and for conference planning and detail, the Danes set a high standard and gave us eight memorable days. In the words of the conference song, composed hurriedly by a committee of British librarians—"Hindsgavl we shall ne'er forget, ne'er forget!"

#### SPECIAL MATERIALS IN THE LIBRARY

The Department of Librarianship, North-Western Polytechnic, has arranged a series of fourteen lectures on the problems of handling special materials in the library.

The lectures will be given at seven sessions (four at Aslib H.Q. and three at Chaucer House) on Wednesday afternoons, at fortnightly intervals from 17th January, 1962, and will be given by speakers from many kinds of library.

For prospectuses for this course, apply to: Head of Department, Department of Librarianship, North-Western Polytechnic, Prince of Wales Road, Kentish Town, N.W.5.

## "From China to Peru . . ."

*Letters from Librarians Abroad Number 3*

# AN OUTLINE OF PUBLIC LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT IN THE FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

N. Johnson, A.L.A., Librarian

*Southern Rhodesia National Free Library Service*

PUBLIC libraries were set up in the Rhodesias in the earliest days of European settlement. The British flag was hoisted on the site of the present capital, then named Fort Salisbury, by the pioneer column in 1890, after a four hundred mile trek from Macloutsie, through the Matabele country, in little more than two months. The column was made up of two hundred pioneers and five hundred police, a small force little more than a decade after a British infantry battalion had been decimated by Zulu impis at Isandhlwana. The Matabele, an offshoot of the Zulu, were thought to be able to muster 18,000 warriors<sup>1</sup>.

The first public library was established at Bulawayo, the settlement at the site of Lobengula's royal kraal and believed to mean "the place of the slaughter", in 1896, the year that saw the early settlers in laager at the height of the Matabele War; the second at Gwelo, a hundred miles to the north-east, the following year. Others, including the Queen Victoria Memorial Library in Salisbury, were set up wherever Europeans settled in any numbers.

In pioneer communities, "public libraries" were the handiwork of citizens banding together in common effort; in effect private libraries run by committees of members and supported by their subscriptions. When a new building was needed, the librarian and his committee raised the money, bearding the local businessmen, tradespeople and community leaders for contributions.

These early libraries grew up to serve the settler population, and in the perspective of present-day thinking it is well to remember that the indigenous people, living in tribal communities in condi-

tions of primitive subsistence agriculture, were in no way ready for library provision. The social revolution which was to draw Africans into urban life and western civilization was to follow long after. Its main impact was not to be felt until after the second world war, and we must examine later the success and failure of libraries to adapt themselves to new conditions.

In his report referred to below, Mr. D. H. Varley, Chief Librarian of the South African Library, Cape Town, was to write<sup>2</sup>: "While this 'settler-stage' is one through which all libraries in overseas territories have had to pass, the time inevitably comes when the population is large and developed enough to require something more than the isolated pioneer collections, most of them serving a limited area and those readers who can afford to belong to them . . . It is interesting to note that the need for this transition was realized by individuals, if not by Governments, less than twenty years after the founding of the Colony . . ."

An early advocate of a Colony-wide free library system was Mr. Dugald Niven<sup>3</sup>, who became Librarian of the Bulawayo Public Library in 1906 after service in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, and the Johannesburg Public Library. When, in 1927, Mr. Niven learned that the Carnegie Corporation of New York planned to send representatives to South Africa to report on means of developing libraries, he secured the inclusion of Southern Rhodesia in the survey carried out by Messrs. Munn and Pitt in 1928.<sup>4</sup>

The Carnegie Corporation was primarily interested in fostering free public libraries, but



was forced to reduce grants after the trade depression of 1929. The grant finally offered to the Government of Southern Rhodesia, 12,500 dollars, was considerably less than had been expected, with the result that the Government felt unable to meet the cost of dispensing with subscriptions in existing libraries. After much negotiation, Mr. Niven proposed a scheme for a new service, providing the free loan of educational, scientific and technical books, which would exist side by side with the subscription libraries, supplementing their book stocks in serious literature and drawing upon these book stocks when necessary.

The scheme was finally agreed in 1939, and, in accepting the Corporation's launching grant, the Government undertook to meet the annual cost of maintaining the library. After further delays occasioned by the second world war, the National Free Library Service was founded in 1945 in modest accommodation rented from the Bulawayo Public Library. The following year, at the request of the Central African Council, concerned with closer association of the British Central African territories, its service was extended to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The library was multi-racial from the beginning, recognizing the emergent African need for access to the means of self-education.

In contrast with Southern Rhodesia, the growth of town "settler" libraries was slow in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, where settlement had been on a much smaller scale. Mr. Varley reported that in 1928, apart from a small library in the old capital of Livingstone, there were only a few private and club libraries in Northern Rhodesia. Again, as late as 1951, the only library of any size in Nyasaland was the Nyasaland Public Library, Blantyre.

The needs of Africans were even slower of recognition. The Government of Southern Rhodesia made grants on a pound for pound basis of subscription revenue, and a number of organizers of libraries for Africans took advantage of these grants. African needs differed, however, from those of the European communities.

Early literacy reading tends to concentrate upon absorbing information and knowledge, and the taste for imaginative literature and what we call general reading belongs to a very much later stage of cultural development. Just as "white collar" employment was regarded by previous generations in England as a mark of status, so the African, cast into a more rapid industrial revolution, came to look upon manual labour with a contempt exaggerated even by the standards of

the Wellsian lower middle class. By the 1950s, the "thirst for education" was to erupt upon the library scene.

In 1948, the Joint Publications Bureau of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland took over from the African Literature Committee, established in 1937, the task of providing cheap and attractive books for sale to Africans, and an African Literature Bureau was founded in Southern Rhodesia in 1954. The Bureaux, distributing books in English and the vernacular languages, played an important part in encouraging African authorship. In 1957, however, in concert with the British Council in Nyasaland, the Bureaux entered the field of rural libraries for Africans.

In a country of vast expanse, the beginning had to be made with book boxes, and a small charge for receiving these provided funds for local purchase of books. Welfare societies took a hand in establishing libraries in townships, and the mining corporations set up libraries for their employees. Latterly, municipalities have begun to found libraries in African townships within their boundaries.

In 1950, the Central African Branch of the South African Library Association invited Mr. D. H. Varley to undertake an investigation of library facilities in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and anyone interested in the library history of Central Africa should read his detailed and lucid report, published in 1951<sup>2</sup>. Its recommendations were far-reaching, but included the establishment of a national library system for the three territories with free municipal libraries in the cities, and a union catalogue as the basis for inter-library loans.

The problem of inter-library co-operation had exercised the National Free Library Service from its foundation. Lacking a national union catalogue, it could in the early years only draw upon the bookstock of the Bulawayo Public Library and enter into inter-loan agreements with South African libraries through the good offices of the State Library, Pretoria, besides borrowing occasionally from London and other centres.

When the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was founded in Salisbury in 1955, it was obvious that the compilation of a union catalogue could not await the funds to allow retrospective recording of holdings. The South African union catalogue had been started on the basis of the current accessions of co-operating libraries in 1941, and the same plan, applied to Rhodesia and Nyasaland, would at least ensure that a library certain to become the country's

largest single reservoir of learned books would be incorporated from the beginning. The Principal of the College, Dr. Walter Adams, early defined its responsibility to the nation so far as its library was concerned, and the promise has been fulfilled by a constant flow of books to the public through the interloans system.

From a small beginning, recording the notified accessions of the College Library and the Queen Victoria Memorial Library, Salisbury, the union catalogue has grown into a useful, if still inadequate, medium for tracing books in some fifteen of the country's more important libraries. The need for a published union catalogue of periodicals was underlined by D. G. P. Kingwill, of the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, in a report to the Federal Prime Minister in 1957<sup>5</sup>. The Federal and Southern Rhodesia Governments made funds available to the University College for this purpose, and publication is expected in 1962.

The Federation of the three territories in 1953 left the provision of libraries a Territorial responsibility, only the Library of the National Archives being brought under the Federal aegis. Meanwhile, in the 1950s, the growth of the town libraries continued, supplemented by the club libraries, for Europeans and Africans, provided by the mining corporations. These were mostly on a subscription basis, grant-aided by Governments and Municipalities, and usually restricted to the European population, although the Queen Victoria Memorial Library, as a national trust, had always been open to subscribers of all races. Being a small minority, Asians and Coloureds (Eurafricans and Eurasians) have been ill-provided with libraries, but recently there has been a trend for the town libraries to serve them.

The first move towards free municipal libraries came in Northern Rhodesia. First Lusaka, then Ndola and other centres, opened libraries free to ratepayers, but the process is by no means complete. As yet, no municipality in Southern Rhodesia has taken over full responsibility for its local library, much less enabled a free service to be provided.

Municipal activity in recent years has been concentrated, in Southern Rhodesia, upon establishing libraries in their African townships. Bulawayo has two such libraries, and plans further branch libraries. A nominal subscription is usually charged, but very much lower than by the town libraries (Bulawayo African Library, 1s. per annum, Bulawayo Public Library, £2). The bulk of their funds derive from money set aside for African welfare.

Amidst this varying pattern, the National Free Library Service has tried to achieve a measure of co-ordination. It fills gaps in the bookstocks of public libraries as a whole, and lends direct to the public, by postal service as well as on the premises, in order to overcome subscription barriers in the case of serious non-fiction books and classical fiction. It houses the national union catalogue and serves as the country's centre for inter-library loans, ensuring that serious books are equally available to all races<sup>6</sup>.

In 1960, the Ford Foundation offered a grant of £43,000 to the Government of Northern Rhodesia to finance, for the first three years, a comprehensive scheme of library development. Based on the Publications Bureau, a territorial headquarters in Lusaka will expand the existing rural services and book box libraries, with the eventual aim of a network of branch libraries throughout the Territory. It will be multi-racial, but aimed primarily at the needs of Africans. The scheme will also include the training of Africans in librarianship, a Federation-wide problem under review by the Library Association of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

If little reference has been made in this brief survey to developments in Nyasaland, it is because library provision is still sadly inadequate. As the Territory with the least revenue, Nyasaland has suffered most from the territorial division of responsibility in library affairs.

The strength and weakness of the growth of institutions in a British society is the haphazard, organic development that normally takes place, often owing more to personal than to public endeavour. The library scene in the Federation bears witness to this illogical, untidy growth, and reveals an unintegrated pattern of the greatest complexity. The responsibility of three territorial governments, being based on the needs of various races whose cultural development was, at least until yesterday, uneven; libraries have remained truly the Cinderella of a country in the throes of rapid economic and industrial growth. By co-operation, and by relaxation of barriers, the first signs of fusion have begun to appear. The welding of this diverse pattern into a system equitably serving all the peoples of the new state is a task facing the librarians of Central Africa.

#### REFERENCES

<sup>1</sup> Mason, P. *The birth of a dilemma: the conquest and settlement of Rhodesia*. Oxford U.P. 1958. p. 146.

<sup>2</sup> Varley, D. H. *Library service in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland: report on existing facilities and recommendations on future development*. Cape Town: the author. 1951. 113 leaves, mimeographed. II, 2.1.



<sup>3</sup> Niven D. The Bulawayo Public Library and library work in Rhodesia (Annexure to Annual Report for 1915). See also bibliography to (2).

<sup>4</sup> Carnegie Corporation of New York. Memoranda on the libraries in the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and Kenya Colony, by S. A. Pitt and M. J. Ferguson. New York: The Corporation. 1929.

<sup>5</sup> Kingwill, D. G. P. The development of science in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: a report. Salisbury: Department of the Federal Prime Minister. 1957. 30 pp.

<sup>6</sup> (Johnson, N. and Dellar, G.) Good work on the books. *Central African examiner*, Vol. 4, No. 9, September 24th, 1960. pp. 13-14. (The title is not the authors'.)

## Fulbright Travel Grants 1962-1963

The United States Educational Commission in the United Kingdom announces that, under the provisions of the Fulbright programme, travel grants are available to citizens of the United Kingdom and dependent territories to go to the United States of America for academic or educational purposes, such as study, research or lecturing. All awards are competitive and are made by the Board of Foreign Scholarships in Washington upon the recommendations of the Commission.

The basic criteria for the award of a travel grant are as follows:

(1) GRADUATE STUDENTS. Applicants must hold by the time of departure, at least a good second class degree or its equivalent and must show proof of admission to an institution of higher learning in the United States for a minimum period of nine months. In the case of medical internships or residences, the hospital to which the applicant hopes to go must be acceptable to his registration body in the United Kingdom. Grants to graduate students are valid for a period of up to three years but are subject to annual renewal during this time. In certain instances where the candidate is enrolled for a special degree course and where the receipt of the degree is anticipated, the period of the grant may be extended to four years. Candidates must be free of National Service obligations.

(2) PROFESSORS, LECTURERS AND SENIOR RESEARCH SCHOLARS should note that it is the objective of this programme that a maximum amount of time be spent in the United States and, therefore, the Commission gives preference to those applicants who intend to spend a full academic year there. Of this, about two-thirds should be spent at one university or recognized research institution. Applications cannot be considered from candidates who anticipate spending less than three months in the United States (exclusive of trans-Atlantic travel time). Proof of affiliation and details of its nature are necessary. Grants are not available for peripatetic visits or attendances at Conferences only. Grants may be extended up to a period of two years, subject to the continuance of satisfactory appointments and dollar support.

All applicants must possess a guarantee of adequate financial support in dollars for the proposed period of the visit to the United States. The Commission wishes to point out that competition for travel grants is increasingly severe and in making their selection the Commission accordingly feels bound to give preference to those applicants whose award leaves them only a small margin for travel expenses. All applicants are expected to return to reside permanently in their home countries, and four

years must elapse from the date of return from the States before a second application may be considered for a Fulbright travel grant.

Those in the graduate student category are expected to go to the United States for the academic year beginning in September, 1962. For those in the lecturer/research scholar category, travel grants are available for those who are visiting the States between 1st June, 1962, and 1st April, 1963. All grants cover the cost of direct round-trip travel between a candidate's home in the United Kingdom or dependent territory and the American university or institution. No partial or one way grants are offered. Travel funds must not be duplicated from any other source. THE COMMISSION ARRANGES BOOKINGS FOR SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS AND WHERE POSSIBLE THEIR DEPENDENTS. The Commission is, however, unable to provide allowances for dependents' travel.

Since the funds of the Commission are in sterling currency only, it is not possible to offer grants for maintenance, tuition or incidental expenses within the United States.

Those who receive Fulbright travel grants must procure a special visa. Detailed information with regard to this requirement will be forwarded to applicants with the full-length application forms.

The Commission reserves to itself the exclusive right to determine validity of all qualifications presented to it and does not give reasons for its conclusions. There are two closing dates in this competition contingent upon the proposed departure date from the United Kingdom. They are:

16th March, 1962, for those travelling between 1st June, 1962 and 15th August, 1962.

1st June, 1962, for those travelling between 16th August, 1962, and 1st April, 1963.

Those wishing to apply are first asked to fill up a record card. *This in itself does not constitute an application.* Full-length application forms are sent only when candidates indicate that their plans are complete—giving nature of appointment and dollar support available—which must be before the appropriate closing date. Full-length applications should be submitted via the Head of the candidate's college, university or employing body.

PLEASE NOTE. No applications will be considered after the closing dates.

Applications should be made to: UNITED STATES EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 71 South Audley Street, London, W.1.

Members submitting application forms are requested to advise the Secretary of the L.A.

# RECORDS OF LOCAL SOCIETIES AND THE PUBLIC LIBRARY\*

J. F. W. Bryon, F.L.A.

*Borough Librarian of Eccles*

MOST public librarians, aware of the insatiable demand for material on local history, acquire everything in print that relates to their community. The connexion between the published history and the original records, however, is not so universally nor so vividly realized, so that while anxious to ensure the collection and preservation of printed history, some librarians neglect, or at least are not assiduous in the collection of, the raw materials on which such publications are based, and without which future historical writing will be impossible.

This may arise partly from a feeling that such matters are the responsibility of others; another possible factor is an unconscious identification of history with official documents, and the consequent assumption that the Public Records Act, the Lord Chancellor, the Historical Manuscripts Commission, the British Records Association, the National Register of Archives, the Public Record Office and the great libraries of deposit may safely be left to share the field with the local record offices. What role is left for the small to medium-sized public library to play?

A clue to the answer may be provided by some of the enquiries received in such institutions—from students working on a thesis, from local antiquarians and from the historian at work upon local aspects of a wider theme. The request may be for materials on, say, the history of the theatre in the town, of local trade unionism, of charities, schools, music or even sport in the area. The facts will rarely be found in books, and periodicals will give only a partial answer; nor, usually, can the enquirer be referred elsewhere. The materials needed are the original records of local voluntary organizations of various kinds—the minute books, accounts, registers of membership and other essential documents, plus the printed ephemera—posters, tickets, programmes and brochures.

That they are important there can be no doubt.

"Taken in their right perspective, there is no class of Records which throws a more intimate, or a more accurate light on the thoughts, habits and ambitions of people of all classes than the Records of local clubs and societies."<sup>1</sup>

Of course, the accredited record offices accept such original records of local organizations as are offered to them, but staffs are too small, space too limited and repositories too distant for a determined policy of acquisition to be pursued where the records of voluntary bodies are concerned, and in only a minority of cases, when they have been acquired, are they fully calendared and indexed, so that it is regrettably true to say that when once they leave their place of origin, they often become virtually buried from all but the most indefatigable would-be user.

Librarians are usually eager to encourage the study of history, as of other subjects, and particularly of local history. It would seem logical that they take an equally active interest in promoting its writing, through preservation of the materials on which future historical research might be based. But anyone who has endeavoured to do this has become aware at once of the haphazard way in which local records survive in the absence of any co-ordinated policy, and the extent to which the National Register of Archives is in need of local representatives everywhere if important records are not to be lost.

A series of unhappy experiences in the writer's community brought home the situation forcibly, and prompted enquiries which confirmed that few voluntary bodies, local or national, have any policy with regard to the records of their own existence. A local firm of considerable historic significance, taken over during the war by the Ministry of Supply, was found to have had its letter books, accounts and precious machine drawings sold for salvage at so much a hundred-weight (rumour puts the price at 3s.). A Mechanics' Institution, with some unusual features and of

\* Written at the request of the Library Association Archives and Manuscripts Sub-Committee, to whose members the writer's thanks are due for valuable comments and suggestions.

great local importance, achieved merely one mention and a footnote in a history of such bodies<sup>2</sup> because its original records had disappeared. And an attempt to write the history of local Parliamentary elections has been rendered virtually impossible because not one of the major parties in the constituency has kept its own records intact. The list could be extended, but the above outstanding examples will suffice to illustrate the point that unless someone in each locality accepts voluntarily the responsibility for bringing home to the amateur custodians of such records the need to prevent their loss, damage, destruction or dispersal, the writing, and therefore the study, of local history on any adequate scale will be impossible.

In the absence of any alternative, however reluctant he may be, the public librarian must accept this responsibility. This, of course, implies a willingness, tantamount to eagerness, to accept those records for which their normal local custodians have no room or further interest, or which are in danger of harm if left in their customary place. In turn, this implies need for storage capacity of an extent, and degree of security, abnormal by some public libraries' standards.

It should be stressed that while two world wars, with their attendant salvage drives and, latterly, bombing, have been responsible for the loss of many records of the past, weeding out the materials of history in a disconcertingly haphazard manner, equally relentless, albeit not so evidently savage in their effect, are the automatic erosions of time combined with human nature. Changes in the holders of official posts, house removal and the ruthless impatience of the housewife and widow, combine to deny to posterity access to much valuable material. "The preservation of the minute books of such bodies must be purely fortuitous as, unlike the rules and list of members, there was no compulsion to preserve the minutes nor any recognized place for depositing them. The minute books would probably be kept by the Secretary in his private house and in course of time be lost or destroyed."<sup>3</sup> What Redstone and Steer wrote of the eighteenth century coffee house clubs and their like applies with equal force to the later developments such as trade unions, co-operative societies, voluntary welfare bodies and so on.

The lack of a historical sense in the layman is to be deplored, but not condemned—not by librarians, at any rate, who do not always possess it themselves in adequate measure, for they will cheerfully buy from a dealer a local broadsheet

because it is a century or more old, yet ignore the implications of their action—that similarly ephemeral material of the present day should be collected assiduously. A case in point is election addresses: McCallum and Readman, in their book on *The British General Election of 1945*<sup>4</sup>, wrote: "But while the influence of the election address is doubtful, there can be no doubt whatever about their value as historical material" (p. 89). "Election addresses are not documents which find their way into the great libraries of deposit. They are indeed the most fleeting and ephemeral of political testaments" (p. 90). "Even the party organizations do not seem to have taken enough account of the addresses of their own candidates" (p. 90). "But the interests of the political students and historians are clear, and university librarians and any other bodies concerned with enquiry into the political life of the nation should in future make every effort to preserve such material. It costs nothing except the postage for sending it and it occupies very little space in the library itself" (p. 91).

Obviously, from this evidence, it is insufficient to depend upon the unprompted efforts of local political organizations to preserve the materials of their own history. Nor, hitherto, have outside institutions filled the gap entirely. The library of the National Liberal Club has collected such election addresses since 1892, but it does not have a complete set, while the British Library of Political and Economic Science, coming rather later into the field, has an incomplete collection covering the post-war years. The Conservative Central Office has collected the addresses of its own candidates only since 1929. A few public libraries have collections for their own constituencies; outstanding among these is Birmingham, which regularly circulates all Parliamentary and local government election candidates, prior to elections, to ask them to send copies of their election addresses and other material, and in this way gets the bulk of the literature issued. These items are mounted in large volumes; the General Election volumes date back to 1874, and their local government volumes from 1901, with odd, incomplete collections for earlier elections.

J. L. Hobbs, in the standard book on *Libraries and the materials of local history*<sup>5</sup>, confirms that it is not only in the case of political publications that difficulties arise. "Sets of the journals and transactions of local archaeological, historical and parish record societies are invaluable. Systematic effort must also be made to secure the publications of all local associations, clubs and institutions, and the annual reports of hospitals,

infirmaries, charitable and benevolent institutions. Superficially this may appear to be a simple affair, but in reality it proves difficult. The material emanates from so many sources that it is impossible to maintain complete files without constant vigilance and assistance from the secretaries of these organizations." Just what is implied when such a policy is implemented fully is described by Miss Norris<sup>6</sup>.

"The reports and leaflets of local institutions and bodies form a very large class in the Local Collection. At the present time (i.e., 1950) more than 500 annual reports are collected up every year, and, no doubt, this number will grow as more normal conditions return; we have reports of churches, hospitals, charitable institutions, rambling and sports clubs, dramatic, operatic, political, scientific, educational, artistic, photographic and religious societies. Not only do we ask for annual reports but also for any leaflets or programmes of lectures or other activities, and if we can prevail upon a society, we like also to have their minute books."

"Secretaries are always well advised to lodge their records with us as it safeguards the material from loss, which sometimes occurs owing to an out-going secretary omitting to hand over all back records to an incoming secretary . . . Many people ask us what is the value of these apparently worthless items. Worthless they are, perhaps, as single, isolated reports or leaflets, but when collected together, arranged in proper sequence and bound, they form a complete record of the development and growth of a society or institution."

Some central direction is given by the British Records Association, and its Annual Conferences in particular provide useful publicity on various categories of records as they are considered from time to time. Discussions at conference are often the basis for memoranda on particular records which are freely available. In 1958, for instance, medical records were discussed and are the subject of a recent memorandum on their preservation; and in 1959 trade union archives were considered. But to be effective, this propaganda work must be followed up locally, and the good seed sown on these occasions must be fostered by both the local librarian and the local archivist if it is to produce abundantly.

Recent experience, confirmed by enquiry among colleagues, suggests that if local organizations need prompting in this matter, the head offices of national bodies are equally lacking in forethought, and fail to give a lead to their local branches. When approached, they may point

with pride to an unbroken set of minute books of the central organization, but often seem to have no policy with regard to the history of their constituent members. To take an example, the Trades Union Council is undoubtedly aware of the need to conserve not only the central but also the local records of the trade union movement, but it has neither the authority nor as yet the means to ensure preservation of union and union branch records. Conditions relating to their archives vary considerably, also, between the employers' associations, the chambers of commerce and the co-operative societies, although few have anything like a complete set of records from the date of their foundation. Again, although the Church of England has an official policy, based upon the Parochial Registers and Records Measure, 1929, its implementation is voluntary and sporadic, while Nonconformist churches have, in general, even less provision and in consequence their records are too often even less complete.

Local record offices sometimes acquire the archives of local societies, but their annual reports list few such accessions, so that the National Register of Archives' annual summary includes hardly any. In any event, the record offices could not cope with the volume of material were all such potential additions sent to them. "In the world of this decade, no single institution, whether record office or library, is a suitable place in which to store all the records of a county; safety lies in dispersal within reason."<sup>7</sup> Most public librarians would agree with this and add that, provided local storage conditions are adequate and the normal facilities for consultation are provided, the local historian is more likely to make use of material when it is stored in his own locality than when it is deposited in the county town. This is one of the many fields in which there is room for positive co-operation between the archivist and the librarian.

"The conservation of local source materials is a task requiring energetic action by all, whether corporate body or individual, who are interested in record preservation."<sup>8</sup> The public librarian, who has a duty to his community to provide it with both the printed record of its own history and the materials on which further studies might be based, should be among the most conscientious in this regard.

#### REFERENCES

<sup>1</sup> Le Hardy, William. "Records of local clubs and societies", *Archives*, no. 3, 1950, p. 24.

<sup>2</sup> Tylecote, Mabel. The mechanics' institutes of Lancashire and Yorkshire before 1851. 1957.



<sup>3</sup> Redstone, Lilian J. and Steer, Francis W. Local records; their nature and care. 1953. p. 208.

<sup>4</sup> McCallum, R. B. and Readman, Alison. The British General Election of 1945. 1947. pp. 88-91.

<sup>5</sup> Hobbs, J. L. Libraries and the materials of local history. 1948. p. 31.

<sup>6</sup> Norris, D. M. "Materials for a history of Birmingham in the Reference Library", *Birmingham Archaeological Society Transactions*, 1945-46; vol. 66, 1950. pp. 156-166.

<sup>7</sup> Redstone and Steer. Op. cit. p. 29.

<sup>8</sup> Hobbs, J. L. "Local records and the library", *Library Association Record*, June, 1949. pp. 177-9.

## Libraries in Schools\*

IT is time that we as a profession realized the significance of the low percentage pass in our practical cataloguing and classification examinations. If librarians, after nearly a year's training at these tasks in a library school, are still unable to make correct decisions as to the form of catalogue entry, the added entries necessary, the choice of subject heading and the placing in a classification scheme with which we have been familiar since our school days, how can we expect amateur librarians such as school teachers, however earnest they may be, to cope successfully with the same complexity of rules and schedules as defeat half of the library profession—at first attempt, at least?

Mr. Leyland, in his generally practical and helpful book for schoolteachers who may be told to look after the library, but who have not attained to, or been given the opportunity to attain to, the Teacher-Librarian certificate, devotes a mere two pages to the choice of subject headings for a dictionary catalogue. Surely, when making a genuine attempt to help such people to cope with the problems of a catalogue, the best method of instruction is not to give fewer instructions for the identical task, but to *simplify the task*? Would it not be more reasonable to suggest to teachers that, in view of the fact that they will have to classify their library, they take the fullest advantage of the classification process, and use a classified catalogue? Not only does the classified catalogue follow easily without further thought, once the original classification has been done, but the compilation of a subject index is far more easy than the compilation of subject entries in a dictionary catalogue, provided that one agrees to aim at a working tool, and not at perfection. What is more, if the subject is spelt out in words after the class mark heading on the classified catalogue card, e.g., 540 Chemistry, the schoolchildren can readily see what subject they are looking at, and can understand the sequence of subjects more readily.

When it comes to making the catalogue entries, Mr. Leyland sensibly advises the use of Sharp's abridgement of the Code: he simplifies the task in fact, and makes no attempt to give fewer instructions for the same task. But he is not always so sound. It is not reasonable to insist that "the inclusion of details regarding illustration, maps and charts is important". Half a century ago, when the Code was devised, this may have been sensible, but librarians have been very slow to realize that nowadays almost without exception a non-fiction book is illustrated if there is any need for illustrations, and the same can be said of the provision of charts, maps, diagrams and so on. Simplification, by the omission of detail, could well have been advocated here. Nor is it necessary for the publisher to appear on the catalogue card; its inclusion brings up all sorts of questions such as the capitalization of Ltd., the inclusion of "And Co.", the inclusion of all three names of partners in a multiple firm. When we librarians offer advice, we ought to realize that such points are real difficulties to those we seek to advise. The date of the edition and the number of pages both give useful information which may be necessary to some users of the school library: the rest of the collation serves only to give trouble. Away with all useless rigmarole.

But Mr. Leyland must not be allowed to suffer these attacks of his own. Far more to be condemned is the editorial board responsible for the recently published *Introduction to Dewey Decimal classification for British schools*. An opportunity to re-think Dewey on simpler lines has been thrown away. The editors have not given one thought to the radical difference between a librarian trained to control large public or special libraries, and the schoolteacher whose whole career and experience is in a different field, and who more often than not is given the task of "doing the library" without either herself or the Head knowing what is involved. (Incidentally, Mr. Leyland roundly and rightly condemns the equation "English teacher=Ideal School Lib-

\* Thoughts provoked by Eric Leyland's textbook, *Libraries in schools*, 1961 (Oldbourne Book Co.) and the *Introduction to Dewey decimal classification for British schools*, 1961, 88 pp. (New York, Forest Press for the School L.A.).

rarian". What is required, as he points out, is someone with a width of general knowledge who has an ability to organize in small detail.) The Dewey editors have failed to realize that the stumbling block for amateur classifiers—indeed, not only for amateurs—is that there are a number of possible places in Dewey for many books. Examination of any school library will reveal biographies at 920, 925, etc., and 790-92 etc.; books on the saints in class 200 and at 922; early history dealt with in class 570, 913 and 930. These practical difficulties have not been met—I suspect that they have not been seen—by the editorial team of this *Introduction*, and we have yet another abridgment of the *magnum opus*. Early history can still be placed at 571, 913 or 930-939. Does the editor not realize that early history is not taught by the biology master, nor the geography master? Theatre "including dramatic art" is at 792, but speech training is at 808, with Literary Composition, and yet speech training is not taught with the composition lessons. 425 is grammar, 428 is "textbooks for learning". Is there an obvious dividing line between them? I confess that I have not noticed it. Atlases and maps are at 912, but "for map making see 526-8", which includes map reading. Do children really look on map reading as part of astronomy, and are they taught map reading by the physics master? Equally reprehensible is the lack of thought given to the volume and use of books on certain subjects, as if the editors were unaware of the emphasis in school libraries on subjects pertaining to the curricula. There is, for example, a large literature of literary criticism, but no allowance in the schedules for any break down of the form classes other than to poetry, plays, etc., which are places for actual texts.

*Libraries in schools*, after advocating the removal of all fiction from the main sequence, ignores a similar problem: that of classifying books about fiction. When teachers have to classify a book about Joseph Conrad, for instance, they are flummoxed by the fact that it obviously cannot be placed on the shelves next to Conrad's novels, as would be done with, say, a book on a poet. Personally, I am not convinced that fiction should be separated; but then I am not at all sure that ordinary novels should be provided in a school library, feeling that the sensible use of the local public library would be adequate for recreational reading of this type by schoolchildren. It is not certain that enough is made by Mr. Leyland of liaison possibilities with the local public library, actually, especially for the provision of books for project work. Nor

is the value of a public library stock as a source for selecting books for a school library emphasized. A long list of recommended reviewing journals is given, all of which are expected to be read by the part-time librarian. Even teachers expect some time to themselves!

Like the Dewey editorial board, Mr. Leyland also is guilty of lack of thought on the kind of stock a school library has, when he recommends the use of B for all biography "in spite of some logical objections". The objections are practical, too, I am afraid: the music teacher has asked the librarian to buy all the Famous Musicians, the history master has asked for biographies of the kings and queens and statesmen, the art mistress numerous studies of artists. They are of far greater use shelved with the subject than put at B. A secondary consideration is that if one uses B, one adds a problem to the classifier: does a biography of Dickens go at B or at 823—and where does a critical biography go? Authors never distinguish between the two, unfortunately, and the pure critic refuses to omit the occasional biographical fact.

Form divisions are a sort of fetish with librarians, yet even a large city library can manage very well without them, except for 09, which is used as sparingly as possible. Put them in the hands of amateurs and the shelves are spotted with the things, practically every book being an outline or a compendium or a history or a bit of theorizing. Absolutely useless *ju-jus*. But Mr. Leyland devotes pages to their use, and the *Introduction to Dewey* gives the form divisions their usual place of honour.

All this must seem very hard on Mr. Leyland, who is, after all, only following the well-worn track. But there is the rub. Public librarianship has been going for a century and more, and has accumulated a host of practices and a lot of experience. The profession should not be content when a new field of librarianship needs guidance merely to churn out a simplified guide-book to what we have done over the decades. Re-thinking of every school library problem is what is needed, so that with our years of trial and error we can recommend the best method of meeting the teacher-librarian's difficulties. To give eight different methods of book charging (misprinted "book changing"), and suggest that each teacher will have to think for himself which method is best suited to his needs, is ridiculous. To describe all the kinds of catalogues, and all the forms of catalogues, is similarly unhelpful. Are we unable to decide which type of catalogue is best for a small library and untrained staff, after all the

years of experience? And if we have not decided, how can we expect a teacher, who has not thought about the subject before and has only a very hazy idea of what is entailed by any of the processes described to him, to judge more correctly than we can?

And yet, on the whole, Mr. Leyland's book is a far better one than most. Practical, not getting bogged down in theory, plentifully sprinkled with sound advice, and some refreshing forthright opinion, which shows that the author has thought about his teacher's problems to some extent. The condemnation of stock-taking as a useless time-waster is very welcome; the fact that the author follows this with advice on the use of a classified catalogue for the purpose if, in spite of the condemnation, the teacher still wishes to pursue the time-waster, shows wisdom. His exacerbation at the automatic choice of the English Literature teacher to be a librarian is also welcome: school libraries are far too often stocked with 80 per cent Literature. On occasion he categorical. comes down in favour of one method, after describing a number of alternatives, as in the matter of accessioning by stamping the invoice, but he does not consistently plump for one alternative. The pages spent in describing the various kinds of catalogue entry are asking for the teacher to produce the catalogue, only too prevalent, which consists of author, straight title, inverted title, specific subject and general subject, editor and added author entries all in one marvellous sequence. And even with tracings of the lot on the back of every entry!

We must realize that teacher-librarian's problems are not the public librarian's problems writ small. They are *different* problems. We know the answers (or should) from our own and our colleagues' experience. When public librarians are asked to help with advice, we must bear this in mind, re-think the problems and find *one* answer to each. Mr. Leyland is not alone in presuming that non-librarians can be taught librarianship in a hundredth of the time that it takes librarians to be taught. We all take professional modesty too far!

R. B. BATEMAN

---

*Cataloguing and classification—some aspects*, published by the West Midland Division of the A.A.L. is temporarily out of print. A new printing is under way and copies will be despatched as soon as possible at the original price of 3s. 3d., post free.

THE  
HOLT-JACKSON  
BOOK COMPANY  
LIMITED

*Public and County  
Library Booksellers*

PRESTON ROAD  
LYTHAM  
LYTHAM ST. ANNES

*Telephone: Lytham 7464*

*London Showrooms:*  
59 BRITTON STREET  
CLERKENWELL ROAD, E.C.1

*Telephone: Clerkenwell 3250*



## EVELYN EVANS: A PROFILE

Hella Pick

Honour was done to all librarianship when on 26th June, *The Guardian* printed an article on the work of Miss Evelyn Evans. It is that which is reprinted here, and we acknowledge the permission to do so, with sincere thanks. That a paper of *The Guardian's* international repute should have singled out a public librarian for such a distinction must be a source of pride to all librarians. She stands, a living example of the prophet honoured. As Head of the Ghana National Library Service she is held in high esteem throughout the emerging African countries. Her work has been recognized by the award of first the M.B.E., and later the C.B.E., and she is one of very few United Kingdom public librarians to have been awarded a Rockefeller Grant for a world tour. All this for getting on quietly with the job of being a public librarian. True, she is a super librarian, but her standing and the honours she has received are a source of encouragement to the rest of us, and this note and the reprint that follows are one way of saying that she is known and has honour, even in her own country.

"I THINK I must be one of the most fortunate librarians of this decade." Evelyn Evans, a slight, good-looking woman in her late forties, said this more than once while we were talking about her job as Director of Ghana Library services. During the last 15 years "plain Jane and no nonsense", as her three brothers quite mistakenly called her as a child, has built up from scratch an organization which now brings books to even the remotest parts of Ghana. She now has a staff of nearly fifty trained librarians; there are 14 full-time libraries, several mobile libraries and a postal service; altogether in a country avid for learning, Ghana's library services are performing a vital and much appreciated role. Yet in 1945, there was nothing, except a small British Council Library.

Evelyn Evans grows enthusiastic when she speaks of the constant co-operation she has had, first from the old Gold Coast Administration, and much more so now from the independent Ghana Government—"an enlightened Government", which has always given her adequate funds, and has admitted of no political interference in her choice of books. But then, even though she herself would scarcely venture that information, Dr. Nkrumah has always said that Evelyn Evans was the right woman in the right job—a rare compliment indeed.

She was born in Coventry, and it is to her aged parents, who still live there, that Evelyn Evans returns during her leave. They were a happy family of three brothers and three sisters. One of those sisters became a teacher, and Evelyn's mother thought that one teacher in the family was quite enough, and persuaded her second daughter to take up librarianship. In those days that did

not mean attending schools of librarianship; it meant working in libraries, taking correspondence courses, and learning the hard way—even to the extent of shovelling coal to heat the library stove. Evelyn went straight from grammar school to Coventry Library—which she says trained some of the leading librarians of today—and after four years, when she was only 23, she took her Fellowship. She thinks it was a good way of learning: "from the bottom upwards", and even today in Ghana, she insists that her trainees begin their training in the libraries, before going on to librarianship schools. When Evelyn Evans was 25, she passed her "fellowship", which meant that she was now qualified in such matters as bibliography, cataloguing, library administration, and even library law—"I used to wake up in the middle of the night, reciting the law"—and in English literature. Certainly she has a love of books, and much of her spare time is taken up with reading for the pleasure of it.

Her next job was characteristic of her sense of adventure: she went to the United States on an exchange job. That was in 1935, and the effects of the depression were still evident. Some of the libraries were denuded of books, and the librarians had not been paid. She herself was paid at United Kingdom rates, and that meant earning very much less than those of her American colleagues whose salaries were being paid. "Still, mother had taught us the value of money", and she even managed to eke out her earnings to do some travelling in the States.

But she returned to Coventry, and worked in her old library right through the Blitz. "One just had to accept it," she says quietly. Still, Coventry Library was destroyed, and she herself went to

York as deputy librarian. There she stayed until 1945—and then, it seems, life really began for Evelyn Evans. That was the year she went to Africa.

It all happened quite fortuitously. Her brother was in West Africa and heard that the British Council wanted a librarian for their little library in Accra. She applied for the job, partly because she genuinely wanted to go to Africa, partly because she was finding living conditions in England difficult for a single woman. She loved Accra from the beginning; she enjoyed the hustle and bustle, she understood the emergent nationalism of its people, and she quickly made friends among the Africans; she was quiet, and determined, and she grasped the thirst for knowledge, and the role that libraries could play. Africans instinctively appreciate their friends and in Evelyn Evans they quickly found a friend. That is why they willingly co-operate with her. She is small and neat, well dressed and well groomed. Her eyes are a penetrating blue, but there is nothing of a blue stocking about her. She is very feminine, but says very firmly that she has no regrets whatever about never having married.

Building up Ghana's libraries has obviously been more than satisfying. There was no public library service when she came in 1945. But somehow she discovered that a wing of a new building—King George V Memorial Hall—had been intended as a library. So she started working on the authorities, a library committee was finally set up, and in 1950 a Library Board established. She herself was the obvious choice for Chief Librarian, and later on she was made Director of Library Services. "Ghana's libraries are my baby," but building them up was a slow job.

Lack of trained staff was a great handicap, but Miss Evans had the good sense to realize that the library service should be run chiefly by Ghanaians and in fact there have never been more than two expatriates beside herself in the service. She set out to train Ghanaians, and though it has taken time, she knows it has been worth while. Part of the training was in Ghana, and to complete it they were sent to the U.K. Now, however, a school of librarianship is being built in Ghana, and soon Ghana's librarians—it has become a much sought-after profession—will receive all their training in Ghana. Evelyn Evans, unlike some other expatriates, thinks this is exactly as it should be: she fully understands Ghana's desire to break away from educational dependence on Britain.

A graph of readership in Ghana shows that it is going up all the time—and that young school-

children account for over 50 per cent of the readership. Novels are the least in demand; reading is serious. Because of the huge demand for books from schoolchildren, Evelyn Evans has started a special service for schools which has proved very popular; equally so is her box service: boxes full of books are sent to remote parts of the country, and changed four times a year. Just now she is busy stocking up the Padmore Memorial library in Accra, which will undoubtedly be one of the world's best libraries on current African affairs. Then there is the £70,000 extension to Accra's main library, which is just being built.

But the most exciting item on Evelyn Evans's busy timetable is a world trip which she is to start in the autumn. With a Rockefeller grant, she is to go to the United States, New Zealand, Scandinavia, and many other countries to see how they co-ordinate public library services with university libraries. This, she feels, is an important job to be done in Ghana also, and so she, who is so much in demand in other young countries trying to set up new libraries, is instead going out to learn.

She still has a few years before she is due to retire; and Evelyn Evans quite obviously hopes that Ghana will allow her to stay her full span: "There is still so much to be done." No doubt she will. It would be surprising if Evelyn Evans, known throughout Ghana as "Miss Library", did not have her wish fulfilled.

#### HOSPITAL LIBRARIES AND HANDICAPPED READERS GROUP

##### ELECTION OF COMMITTEE FOR 1962 AND 1963

Nominations are invited for the offices of Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, and four committee members. Nominations should be submitted in writing, signed by two members of the group and countersigned by the nominee and should reach the Honorary Secretary, Mrs. J. M. Clarke, St. Thomas' Hospital, London, S.E.1, before 1st December, 1961.

#### LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES BRANCH

##### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Branch will be held at Chaucer House on Wednesday, 21st February, 1962. Any notices of Motions must be submitted to the Hon. Secretary, Penge Public Library, Anerley Road, London, S.E.20, before 1st January, 1962.

## Research in the Humanities and the Social Sciences

The British Academy has recently published a Report of an enquiry, financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, into the availability of funds for those engaged in research in the Humanities and the Social Sciences.\* The Report deplores the decline in the amount of research in these fields and says that it is due to the lack of financial resources to pay for it. It contrasts the funds which seem to be readily available for research in the Natural Sciences and says that in that department few worthwhile projects appear to be held up by lack of finance. The income tax law is partly blamed as being unfavourable to private benefactions for research in the Humanities and the Report recommends that it be altered.

On the subject of help from the State it is recommended that some authority should be set up to allot funds for research in the Humanities and the Social Sciences. The Report says that this new authority should be analogous to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and emphasizes that grants should not be confined to the universities. The Report also stresses the need for subsidies to make possible the publication of certain types of research work and for the publication of some learned journals.

The learned societies are said to be finding it increasingly difficult to exercise their essential functions which are vital to the status of our national learning and culture; and to need assistance to maintain their offices and their libraries and provide staff for them, to maintain their journals, and to provide for visits by Commonwealth and foreign scholars.

### *Libraries*

In a special chapter on libraries, the Report draws extensively on evidence given to it by the Library Association. It stresses the need to build up ample collections of material for use in connection with research projects, and says that lack of funds and the need to meet current requirements are handicapping this long-term development.

The need is stated for more full collections of material at additional centres. The uniqueness of the collections concentrated in the British Museum means that damage in one place could

destroy the country's only holdings of some materials, as did in fact happen in the last war.

Apart from the present collections in the copyright deposit libraries, most research material is to be found in university libraries, the libraries of learned societies and to some extent in public libraries. The work of the National Central Library is essential in ensuring full use of these scattered facilities and it needs more generous financial support. Many of the longer established public libraries contain valuable research material in the form of local history collections, manuscript collections of national importance and general printed collections which add substantially to the total resources available in their localities. Financial help is advocated for public libraries to maintain and develop these resources and a survey is desirable to ensure the exploitation of these collections in conjunction with those of other local institutions such as the universities.

Attention is drawn to the value of the collections in certain government department libraries, which are believed to be first-class in their own fields and which should be more widely known.

### *A Survey on Resources*

The Report says that it is not known how complete all these resources are in total but it is clear that in foreign works at least coverage is not comprehensive and that financial help is needed to make it so. It is urged that a survey should be carried out of all resources and that, once the survey has been completed, it should be kept up to date by a concerted effort on the part of librarians.

In indicating the places where money is most needed, the Report says that it ought to be used to secure longer opening hours for libraries, better buildings, more equipment for photographic reproduction, more catalogues, bibliographies, indexes and guides. It underlines the need for more staff and says that senior members of the staff should have opportunities of leave of absence and travel for both professional and academic studies.

An advisory body on library needs is also advocated. While scientific and technological libraries have an effective representative in the Minister for Science, advised by the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy, the Humanities and the Social Sciences have no such spokesman or advisory body. There is a need for a comparable body for the Humanities backed by adequate funds and informed by some regular machinery of the library needs of scholars.

This body could arrange for the survey which

\* *Research in the Humanities and the Social Sciences*. Report of a Survey by the British Academy, 1958-1960. Published for the British Academy by the Oxford University Press, London, 1961.

the Report recommends and could consider in what ways improvements in the acquisition and the utilization of books, buildings and staff could be made, to what extent overlapping could be avoided, and how far the existing national system of library co-operation could be reinforced and expanded.

#### *The Central Agency for Research*

Reverting to the central agency for research in the Humanities, envisaged as comparable in function to the D.S.I.R., the Report says that the duty of this central agency would be to encourage or stimulate research in the fields which it thought appropriate and not to provide for it under government control. In the main the initiative would come from outside the government. On the question of cost, the Report envisages that this would be only a very small fraction of the £12 million or so provided by the D.S.I.R., and concludes: "Our investigations show that a few hundred thousand pounds a year would make a very great difference to the progress of research in the Humanities and the Social Sciences in this country."

#### **Council Meetings, 1962**

The following are the dates for Council Meetings during 1962: 12th January, 13th April, 13th July, 26th October.

#### **Honours to Members**

At its last meeting the Council congratulated Mr. W. A. Lee, Librarian of the Liverpool Medical Institution, upon whom the honorary degree of M.A. of the University of Liverpool had been conferred, and Mr. H. M. Cashmore who had been elected a Vice President of the Business Archives Council.

#### **Change of Title**

As from the first quarter of 1962 the *Subject index to periodicals* will change its title to **British humanities index**, thus bringing it into line with the two other L.A. indexes: *British education index* and *British technology index*.

The technical journals that were covered in the *Subject index* will be transferred to the *British technology index* and in their place will be included many arts periodicals and the weekly political journals. The price will remain the same.

# 658.8

## W. H. SMITH & SON

### SERVICE FOR LIBRARIES

NEW BOOKS and REPLACEMENTS  
FICTION and NON-FICTION  
CHILDREN'S BOOKS  
TECHNICAL LITERATURE

*We also offer*

### **PUBLIC, TECHNICAL & SCHOOL LIBRARIES**

- ★ A weekly classified and annotated guide to the latest and forthcoming publications in all classes.
- ★ A ninety-page catalogue of books for children and young readers.
- ★ An extensive series of classified subject booklists available on demand.

*From London Head Office and  
Showroom through your local*

## W. H. SMITH & SON

*branch*

*A LOCAL SERVICE  
WITH HEAD OFFICE BEHIND IT*

## THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

### Election of Council, 1962

At the time of going to press the decision of the Privy Council on the amendments to the Association's Bye-laws had not been received.

On the advice of the Association's solicitors, the time-table prescribed by the Bye-laws will nevertheless be adhered to and voting papers will be despatched to all personal members of the Association on 15th November, for the election of a Council in accordance with the Bye-laws as amended: but all steps now being taken are subject to the amendments receiving the approval of the Privy Council in due course.

No voting paper will be sent to members whose subscriptions were not paid by 1st July, 1961.

If a personal member who is entitled to vote does not receive his voting paper he must apply for one by 23rd November, 1961.

### Annual General Meeting

The 78th Annual General Meeting of Members of the Library Association was held at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 20th September, 1961, in the White Rock Pavilion, Hastings, the Chairman of Council, Mr. B. S. Page, being in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting held in the Spa Grand Hall, Scarborough, on 14th September, 1960, were taken as read and signed.

The report of the Scrutineers on the result of the Annual Election of Council for 1961 was received. (This appeared on page 397 of the December, 1960, RECORD.)

The Annual Report of Council for the year 1960, and the report of the Honorary Treasurer and the Honorary Auditors were received.

On behalf of the Council the following motions were moved by Mr. F. M. Gardner and duly seconded:

### First Motion

That the following alterations to the Bye-laws of The Library Association resolved to be made by the Council of the Association be and they are hereby sanctioned and approved:

(a) By deleting the words "Institutional Members" wherever they appear in Bye-laws A1 and A4 and by substituting therefor the words

"Affiliated Members" to the intent that Institutional Members shall for all purposes hereafter be known as Affiliated Members.

(b) By deleting the second sentence of Bye-law A4 and by substituting therefor the following:

"They shall be entitled to appoint one or more representatives being members of their Governing Body or other persons nominated by them and approved by the Council of the Association."

(c) By adding at the end of Bye-law A4 the words "and that they may not vote at General Meetings of the Association or in connection with the election of Members of the Council".

(d) By deleting the words "Corresponding Institutional Members" wherever they appear in Bye-law A6 and by substituting therefor the words "Corresponding Affiliated Members".

(e) By deleting the words "Membership Committee" where they appear in the first sentence of Bye-law A9 and by substituting therefor the words "Executive Committee".

(f) By deleting the words "the Honorary Secretary or" from the last sentence of Bye-law A9.

(g) By deleting Bye-law A11 and by substituting therefor a new Bye-law as follows:

"A11.—The Council shall finally and absolutely control all matters relating to the Register and examinations."

(h) By deleting the words "the Register and Examinations Executive Committee" wherever they occur in Bye-laws A12, A13, A14 and A17 and by substituting therefor the words "the Council".

(j) On and after 1st January, 1962, the provisions of Bye-law B1 shall cease to have effect and a new Bye-law shall be substituted therefor as follows:

"B1.—(a) The affairs of the Association shall, subject to the provisions of the Charter and Bye-laws, be managed by a Council consisting of the following persons: The President, the Honorary Treasurer, the Immediate Past President, three Vice-Presidents elected in accordance with the provisions of Bye-law B4, nine Councillors whose principal place of business (at the time of election) is within a radius of thirty miles from Charing Cross (hereinafter referred to as 'London Councillors'), fifteen Councillors whose principal place of business (at the time of election) is beyond that radius (hereinafter referred to as 'Country Councillors'), not more than twelve Councillors elected by the members of Branches in accordance with the provisions of Bye-law B4 (hereinafter referred to as 'Branch Councillors'), five Councillors to be appointed annually by the Association of Assistant Librarians, six Councillors elected by Members who are employed in National, University, College and Medical Libraries (hereinafter referred to



as 'University Library Councillors') and six Councillors elected by Members who are employed in special libraries (hereinafter referred to as 'Special Library Councillors'). The term 'special libraries' means libraries other than Public, National, University, College and Medical Libraries. London Councillors and Country Councillors are hereinafter together referred to as 'National Councillors'. Only those persons who are eligible to vote at Council elections shall be eligible for election to the Council.

(b) To the Council as constituted in accordance with Bye-law B1 (a) shall be added all Past Presidents serving on the Council on the 31st December, 1953, who are willing to serve except that any such Past President who does not attend Council meetings in two consecutive years shall no longer remain a member of the Council."

(k) By deleting the words "Honorary Secretary" and "Honorary Legal Adviser" from the second sentence of Bye-law B4.

(l) By inserting the word "postal" before the word "ballot" in the first sentence of Bye-law B4.

(m) By adding the following new sentence immediately following the fifth sentence of Bye-law B4:

"University Library Councillors shall be nominated by not less than two qualified voters who are employed in National, University, College and Medical Libraries, and Special Library Councillors shall be nominated by not less than two qualified voters who are employed in Special Libraries."

(n) By deleting the sixth, seventh, and eighth sentences of Bye-law B4 and by deleting the twelfth sentence of Bye-law B4 and by substituting the following

"If a candidate is nominated for more than one of the following capacities, namely, National Councillor, Branch Councillor, University Library Councillor or Special Library Councillor he shall inform the Secretary of the category for which he wishes to stand but he may not stand for more than one."

(o) By deleting the words "by the President or" from the last sentence of Bye-law B4.

(p) By deleting Bye-law B5 and by substituting therefor a new Bye-law as follows:

"B5.—At the annual Election the Association shall elect a President, one Vice-President, an Honorary Treasurer, three London Councillors, five Country Councillors, two University Library Councillors, two Special Library Councillors and (every third year) not more than twelve Branch Councillors. The result of the election shall be declared in a list of the candidates in which the names shall be arranged in each division of the Council in order of the number of votes received, the candidate with the highest number of votes to be at the head of the list. The President shall serve for two years, one year as President and one year as Immediate Past President. Vice-Presidents, London Councillors, Country Councillors, University Library Councillors, Special Library Councillors and Branch Councillors shall serve for three years and other members of the Council shall (subject as hereinafter mentioned) serve for one year. Three London Councillors, five Country Councillors, two University Library Councillors and

two Special Library Councillors shall retire in every year. All members of the Council qualified to serve on the Council shall be eligible for re-election. In order to start the rotation of University Library Councillors and Special Library Councillors the two in each category receiving the highest number of votes shall retire in 1964, the two receiving the next highest votes shall retire in 1963 and the two receiving the lowest votes shall retire in 1962."

(q) By deleting Bye-law B6 and by substituting therefor a new Bye-law as follows:

"B6.—The Council shall appoint such number of Members of the Association who are not candidates for election as it may decide to act as Scrutineers at the annual Election and the Council shall determine the procedure to be adopted in the counting of the votes."

(r) By deleting the words "Honorary Secretary or" from Bye-law B7.

(s) By adding a new sentence at the end of Bye-law B8 as follows:

"The Council shall appoint and may from time to time remove the Chairman of the Executive Committee."

(t) By deleting Bye-law B10.

(u) By deleting the last sentence of Bye-law B11 and by substituting therefor the following:

"The Chairman of the Council shall take the chair at meetings of the Council and, in the absence of the President, at General Meetings of the Association but in his absence the Meeting shall appoint one of their number being present to take the chair in his place."

(v) By deleting Bye-law B12.

(w) By deleting Bye-law B14 and by substituting therefor a new Bye-law as follows:

#### "HONORARY OFFICERS

B14.—The Honorary Officers of the Association shall be the President, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Honorary Treasurer and the Chairman of the Council."

(x) By deleting the word "Section" from Bye-law C2 and by substituting therefor the word "Group".

(y) By deleting Bye-law C3 and by substituting therefor a new Bye-law as follows:

"C3.—The Honorary Treasurer shall receive all moneys due to the Association and shall make such payments as the Council directs and shall supervise the account of all receipts, payments, assets and liabilities of which he shall submit a report to the Annual Meeting and a quarterly statement to the Council. The Council shall make such regulations as it sees fit as regards the payment of accounts and the signature of cheques and other financial documents."

(z) By deleting the heading "Honorary Auditors" and Bye-law C4, and by substituting therefor the following:

#### "AUDITORS

C4.—The Council shall appoint and may remove an Auditor or Auditors of the Association who shall not be an officer or officers of the Association. No person shall be appointed Auditor of the Association unless he is qualified for appointment as auditor of a company (other than an exempt private company) under the

provisions of Section 161 of the Companies Act 1948 or any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof."

(aa) By deleting Bye-law C5 and by substituting therefor a new Bye-law as follows:

"C5.—The Auditor or Auditors of the Association shall have the right of access at all reasonable times to the books and accounts and vouchers of the Association and shall be entitled to require from the Council and Officers of the Association such information and explanation as may be necessary for the performance of the duties of Auditor; and he or they shall sign a certificate at the foot of every Balance Sheet of the Association stating whether or not all his or their requirements have been complied with and shall make a report to the Members on the accounts examined and on every Balance Sheet laid before the Association in General Meeting during his or their tenure of office; and in every such report shall state whether in his or their opinion the balance sheet referred to in the report is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Association's affairs as shown by the books of the Association and such report shall be read before the Association in General Meeting."

(bb) By deleting Bye-law C9 and by substituting therefor the following new Bye-law:

"C9.—All funds of the Association not needed immediately for the ordinary purposes of the Association may be invested:

- (1) In or upon any investments authorized by Section 1 of the Trustee Act, 1925, as amended from time to time, but without the limitations imposed by the proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the said Act, or in or upon any other investments for the time being authorized by law for the investment of trust funds; or
- (2) In or upon any of the securities of the government of any country within the Commonwealth, or of the government of any province or state within any such country that has a separate legislature, or of the government of the United States of America; or
- (3) In or upon any mortgages or other securities of any municipality, county or district council or local or public authority or board in any country within the Commonwealth, or in any province or state within any such country, or in the United States of America; or
- (4) In or upon any mortgages or other securities the capital whereof or a minimum rate of interest or dividend whereon is guaranteed by the government of any country within the Commonwealth, or of any province or state within any such country that has a separate legislature, or by the government of the United States of America; or
- (5) In or upon the bonds, debentures, debenture stock or mortgages or the fully paid guaranteed or preference or ordinary stock or shares or ordinary preferred or deferred or other stock or shares of any company incorporated either by Royal Charter or under any general or special Act of the United Kingdom Parliament or any general or special enactment of the legislature of any other country within the Commonwealth or of the United States of America, having an issued and paid up share capital of at least £750,000 or its equivalent at the current rates of exchange, being stocks or shares which are quoted upon a recognized stock exchange in any country within the Commonwealth or the United States of America, and so that in the case of a company having shares of no par value such paid up capital shall be deemed to include the capital sum (other than capital

surplus) appearing in the company's accounts in respect of such shares. Provided always that no investment shall be made in any ordinary stocks or shares unless the Company shall have paid dividends thereon at the rate of at least 5 per cent per annum for at least four years prior to the date of the investment, or, in the case of shares having no par value, the company shall have paid a dividend thereon for at least six years prior to the date of investment, and that the total amount at any time standing invested in investments of the nature described in this sub-paragraph (whether authorized by this sub-paragraph or otherwise) as shown by the books of the Association shall not exceed two-thirds of the total amount at such time standing invested in any of the investments hereby authorized as appearing by such books. Provided always that the Association may accept and (where appropriate) pay for any new shares allotted or offered to the Association in right of shares already held by it or in place thereof whether or not the above limit will thereby be exceeded. For the purpose of valuing the investments authorized by this sub-paragraph and held by the Association the minimum price to be taken for each security shall be the cost price thereof to the Association; or

(6) In the purchase of freehold ground rents or freehold or leasehold land, messuages, tenements and hereditaments within the United Kingdom, provided that as regards leaseholds, the term thereof shall have at least sixty years to run; or

(7) Upon the security of freehold property, freehold ground rents, land charges or rent charges, by way of first mortgage, up to the limit of two-thirds of the value.

(cc) By deleting the words "Honorary Auditors from Bye-law C13.

(dd) By deleting the words "Honorary Auditor" from Bye-law C14 wherever they appear.

(ee) By deleting Bye-law C17 (d) and by substituting the following therefor:

"(d) Two members from among the Fellows and Associates of the Association who have been Members thereof for five years at least and who are not Councilors. Such Members shall be elected by an open vote at the Annual Meeting from those nominated by the Members present. On the death, resignation or disqualification of any Member so elected the Council shall have power to fill the vacancy until the next Annual Meeting."

(ff) By deleting Bye-law D2 and by substituting therefor a new Bye-law as follows:

"D2.—The Annual Meeting shall receive and consider the general report of the Council, the Honorary Treasurer's Report and the Balance Sheet and Accounts of the Association with the Auditors' Report thereon and motions of which notice shall have been given in the summons to the meeting. An abstract of the Minutes of the preceding Annual Meeting containing a transcript of all Resolutions passed at the general, special and business sessions shall be read or submitted at the Annual Meeting."

(gg) By deleting the heading "Annual Conference" and Bye-law D3 and by substituting therefor the following:

#### "CONFERENCES

D3.—The Council shall have power to convene such Conferences as it may see fit of persons interested in the



library movement and to approve papers for reading at any such Conference. The Council shall have power to admit persons who are not Members of the Association to any Conference and to fix the fees payable by Members and non-Members for admission to any such Conference provided that the fee payable by Members shall not be more than one-half the fee required from non-Members."

(hh) By deleting Bye-law D6 and by substituting therefor a new Bye-law as follows:

"D6.—On receipt of a requisition from any ten members of the Council or any one hundred Members entitled to vote at General Meetings, the Secretary shall, by a summons stating the purpose of the Meeting convene, within one calendar month thereafter, a Special General Meeting, provided that the purpose for which the Meeting is required be stated in the requisition. No Resolution of a Special General Meeting shall be deemed carried or shall have effect which has not the support of two-thirds of the Members voting on such Resolution unless at least one-fifth of the Members of the Association entitled to vote at the Meeting, have voted thereon."

(jj) By deleting Bye-law D7 and by substituting therefor a new Bye-law as follows:

"D7.—(a) Until the 1st January, 1967, only Personal Members of the Association shall be entitled to vote at Meetings of the Association and on the election of Councillors and Officers. As on and from 1st January, 1967, only Fellows and Associates of the Association and those other persons who are Personal Members on 31st December, 1966, and who remain Personal Members shall be entitled to vote at Meetings of the Association and on the election of Councillors and Officers."  
(b) On the demand of any twenty Members present and entitled to vote at a Meeting any motion submitted at that Meeting shall be decided by ballot."

(kk) By deleting the fourth sentence of Bye-law D9 and by substituting therefor a new sentence as follows:

"Voting papers setting forth these propositions shall be issued by the Council within fourteen days after the Meeting to those Members who were entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting and shall be returnable so as to be receivable by the Council within twenty-one days after the Meeting."

(ll) By deleting the heading "E. Branches and Sections" and by substituting therefor the heading "E. Branches and Groups".

(mm) By deleting the heading before Bye-law E8 "Sections" and by substituting therefor the heading "Groups".

(nn) In Bye-laws E8 to E15 inclusive all references to "Section" or "Sections" shall be replaced by references to "Group" or "Groups" (as the case may be).

(oo) By deleting Bye-law E14.

Councillor A. Logan (Manchester) moved the reference back of section (c). The motion was duly seconded.

On being put to the meeting the motion was declared NOT CARRIED.

Mr. A. Shaw Wright (Herefordshire) moved, and it was duly seconded, that section (j) be amended as follows:

"That the number of London Councillors be reduced to six, that the number of Country Councillors be reduced to nine, and that the Council also include six Councillors elected by members who are employed in libraries operating under the Public Libraries Acts (hereinafter referred to as 'Public Library Councillors')."

On being put to the meeting the amendment was declared NOT CARRIED.

Mr. F. G. B. Hutchings (Leeds) moved, and it was duly seconded, that in section (bb) paragraph (1) of the proposed new Bye-law be deleted.

On being put to the meeting the amendment was declared CARRIED.

Mr. G. H. Davison (The United Steel Co. Ltd.) moved, and it was duly seconded:

"That the proposed new Bye-law C9 be replaced by the following: 'The Council shall, unless otherwise directed by any deed or trust, have power to invest all funds of the Association not needed immediately for the ordinary purposes of the Association, in such securities as are permitted under the Trustee Investments Act 1961, and such investments shall form part of the property of the Association.'"

On being put to the meeting the amendment was declared NOT CARRIED.

Mr. G. H. Davison (The United Steel Co. Ltd.) moved, and it was duly seconded:

"That the former Bye-law C9 be retained as at present."

On being put to the meeting the amendment was declared NOT CARRIED.

Councillor A. Logan (Manchester) moved the reference back of section (jj). The motion was duly seconded.

On being put to the meeting the motion was declared NOT CARRIED.

## Second Motion

That the Council be authorized to submit the alterations to the Bye-laws set out in Resolution No. 1 above to the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council and that the Council be further authorized to withdraw any such alterations or to make any additional alterations to the Bye-laws as may be required by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council as a condition of allowing the said Alterations.

Upon the demand of more than twenty members in accordance with Bye-law D7, these motions were submitted to ballot, and the voting was as follows:

**First Motion:** 644 for, 178 against, and the motion was declared CARRIED.

**Second Motion:** 648 for, 168 against, and the motion was declared CARRIED.

The following motion was moved by Mr. E. R. Luke (Denbighshire) and duly seconded:

"That the Annual Conference of the Library Association be retained as at present, and that the Annual General Meeting of Personal members of the Association continues to be held during the Annual Conference."

On being put to the meeting the voting was 363 for, 328 against, and the motion was declared CARRIED.

The thanks of the Association were expressed to the Mayor and Corporation of the County Borough of Hastings, and to all those who had facilitated the work of the Conference.

#### Register of Chartered Librarians

At the October, 1961, Council Meeting, 30 Fellows and 199 Associates were elected to the Register as follows:

*Fellows:* Barratt, J. L. (Miss), M.A.; Bate, D.; Biggart-Hutchinson, L. C. A. (Mrs.); Blundell, R.; Cooper, M. I. (Miss), B.A.; Dean, J. R.; Dewes, E. (Mrs.); Featherstone, T. M.; Francis, J. P. E.; Greenhow, J. W., B.A.; Hassell, R. H.; Houghton, N. H.; Jamieson, I. M.; Jones, C., B.A.; Keech, R. E. (Miss), B.A.; Lister, E. J. (Mrs.); Lloyd, E. H. (Miss), B.A.; Lund, K.; Mustoe, G.; Ofori, A. G. T.; Revill, D. H.; Roberts, M. R. (Miss); Scott, O. D. (Miss); Kirkman, A. T. (Mrs.), M.A.; Thomas, G., B.A.; Wilkinson, N.; Wilson, T. D.; Wines, J. M. (Miss), B.A.; Wood, J. M., M.A.; Wood, C. B.

*Associates:* Absalom, J. (Miss); Beadle, V. J. (Mrs.); Afre, S. A.; Anderson, D. D. R. (Miss); Anderson, M. (Miss); Anderson, W.; Andrews, E. M. (Miss), B.A.; Archer, W. D. (Miss), B.A.; Arnold, J. P.; Ashton, B.; Astin, J. A. (Miss); Ball, J. L., B.A.; Barnett, M. (Miss); Bartle, F. R.; Bassett, P.; Battersby, O. M. (Miss), B.A.; Batley, P. J. (Miss); Bell, B. H. (Mrs.); Benjamin, C. M.; Benjamin, O. F. (Mrs.); Bennett, J. D.; Birkby, S. E. (Miss), B.A.; Bland, J. A.; Bowden, K. F.; Brennan, M. M. (Miss), B.A.; Brooke, E. S. (Miss); Brooks, J. S.; Bissett, D. W.; Bourdon, A. H. (Miss); Buchanan, B. W.; Buckhurst, J. C.; Burnham, N. A. (Mrs.); Burton, P., B.A.; Butterworth, V. M. (Miss); Carey, V. A. (Miss); Chase, B. J.; Chester, M. C. (Miss), B.A.; Clark, W. J. (Miss); Clements, P. C.; Cleworth, E. M. (Miss); Cluett, D. J. S.; Commissioning, B. L. W. N. (Miss), B.A.; Copeland, A. M. (Miss), B.A.; Cossins, I. K. (Miss); Cotton, M. G. C. (Miss); Cracknell, V. (Miss); Cushing, C. M. (Miss); Cutting, E. A. (Mrs.); Davies, E. (Miss); Davies, M. (Miss), B.A.; Dickerson, J. A., B.A.; Dmuchowska, R. (Miss), B.A.; Dobson, H. (Miss); Dolan, M. J.; Doyle, P. A. (Miss); Drew, G. W. J., B.A.; Duerden, M. G. (Miss); East, P. C. (Mrs.); Edgar, F. (Miss); Elliott, G. M.; Emerton, J. M. (Miss); Emery, C. D., B.A.; English, J. S.; English, R. M. (Miss); Evans, A. J., B.Pharm., Ph.D.; Evans, D. G.; Ezard, A. J. (Miss); Fawcett, R. M. (Mrs.), B.A.; Field, R. V. (Miss), B.A.; Foster, J. E. (Miss); Frost, J. J. (Miss), B.A.; Galsworth, J. G. (Miss); Gardner, J. R.; Garnett, V. A. (Mrs.); Garratt, M.; Gibbons, M. G. (Mrs.), B.A.; Gibson, A. F. R. (Miss); Gordon, L. M. (Miss), M.A.; Gosling, P. L. (Miss); Gowland, R. (Miss); Greenwood, T. K.;

Griffin, R. S. P., B.A.; Grundy, J. B. (Miss); Halim, A. A., B.Com.; Hall, A. W. (Miss), B.A.; Halliday, M. R.; Hamill, D. E. R. (Miss); Handley, S. (Mrs.); Harding, P. J.; Harris, M. E. (Mrs.), B.A.; Harrison, A. A., B.A.; Harrison, G. M. (Miss); Haselgrove, J. R.; Hawgood, A., B.A.; Head, K. M. (Miss); Head, R. P.; Herbert, S. M. (Miss); Hetherington, P. M. (Mrs.), M.A.; Hiss, J. H. (Miss); Hollingdale, E. A. (Miss); Holtham, P. M. A. (Miss); Horton, I. C. (Mrs.); Hosegood, I. S. E. (Mrs.); Houldridge, J. (Mrs.); Houston, B. L. (Miss); Hughes, M. (Mrs.); Humphreys, M. J.; Hunt, S. M. (Mrs.), B.A.; Idombi, Otu Ita; Jackson, P. F.; Jones, D.; Jones, K. H.; Kay, J. L.; Kennington, D.; Kilby, E. A. (Miss); Kincaid, J. (Miss); Kinnibrugh, P. A. (Miss); Kitching, G.; Lattimore, M. I. (Miss), M.A.; Ledger, G. M. (Miss), B.A.; Lowe, S. J. (Miss), M.A.; McIlraith, B. J.; McIlveen, J. A. (Miss); McLean, M. M. T. (Miss), B.A.; Madill, E. K. C. (Miss), B.A.; Martin, J. M.; Mayall, M. G. (Miss); Meyer, P. (Miss); Morgan, B. A.; Morris, J. M., M.A.; Mosson, E. (Mrs.), B.A.; Mott, J. P. (Miss); Murphy, P. M. (Miss); Nagy, A., B.A.; Nash, M. L. (Miss); Noaks, P. E. (Miss); Oldland, V. F. (Miss); Oliver, C. M. C. (Miss), B.A.; Overington, M. A.; Parker, A. (Miss); Parker, K. V., B.A.; Parker, M. (Miss); Parrick, M. (Miss); Parsons, E. A.; Payton, V. (Miss); Phillips, H. N. (Miss); Philpot, J. P. (Miss), M.Sc.; Pickering, P. L. (Miss); Pikesley, C. M. (Miss); Postlethwaite, R. E. (Mrs.); Preene, P. A. (Miss); Read, B. J.; Reeve, R. L. F. (Miss); Rice, J. A. (Mrs.), B.A.; Rollo, M. A. F. (Miss); Rowles, J. C. (Miss); Russell, J. M. Y.; Salkeld, J. (Miss), B.A.; Sanderson, M. (Miss); Scholes, J. (Miss); Smith, O. P. W. (Miss), M.A.; Smith, P. M. (Miss); Snow, S. M. (Miss); Sparkes, I. G.; Sproston, D. (Miss); Stacey, A. G. (Mrs.); Starbuck, P. R., B.A.; Stirling, M. V. (Miss), B.A.; Stone, E. A. (Miss), B.A.; Strutt, M. R. (Miss); Taylor, J. W.; Taylor, R. (Miss); Thomas, I. R. (Miss), B.A.; Thomas, P. A.; Todd, M. (Miss); Triplett, R. G. S., B.A.; Truscott, M. J. (Mrs.); von Schweinitz, E. N. (Miss); Wadia, B. P. H. (Miss), M.A.; Walker, V. C. (Miss); Wall, I. M. (Mrs.); Wallace, J. J. (Miss); Walsh, B. (Miss); Watlington, N. A. (Miss); Watters, J. W. H.; Webb, F. R.; Wells, R. L. (Miss); Westwood, M. M. (Miss), B.A.; White, C. M. (Miss); White, M. M. (Miss); Wilkinson, P. M. (Miss); Williams, E. (Miss); Williams, L. E. M. (Miss), B.A.; Willis, H. G. (Miss); Willmott, E. M. (Miss), B.A.; Wilson, F. M. (Miss), M.A.; Wood, K. A.; Woodland, A. N.; Wright, J. A.

#### L.A. Prize Essay, 1962

The following subjects have been chosen by the L.A. Council for a Prize Essay Competition, instituted in 1954.

1. Survey the fields in which you think library research is required in Britain today.
2. What constitutes the essence of librarianship.
3. A recent contributor to the *Assistant Librarian* suggested the need for an annual index to published verse. You are invited to demonstrate the need for publishing new reference books on other neglected subjects.

4. Outline a programme for meeting the library needs of the newer Commonwealth countries.

#### RULES FOR THE COMPETITION

1. The prize offered by the Library Association is £25. The right to compete is limited to L.A. members. The decision of the Library Association as to eligibility shall be final.

2. The essays submitted must not exceed 3,000 words in length, or be less than 2,500 words: they must be typewritten and submitted in quadruplicate.

3. The authorship of the essays must be strictly anonymous. Each competitor must assume a pen-name and enclose with his essay a sealed envelope with his pen-name typewritten on the outside and his name and address inside.

4. Adequate bibliographical references should be given to any published or unpublished work cited or otherwise used in the essay.

5. The essays, which are to be addressed to the Editor of the LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD and marked "Prize Essay, 1962" on the envelope, must reach Chaucer House not later than the 16th July, 1962.

6. The Essays received will be judged by at least three referees, who are to be appointed by the Council of the Library Association. The decision of the referees, or of a majority of them, shall be final.

7. If, in the opinion of the referees, or of a majority of them, no essay submitted to them comes up to a sufficiently high standard of excellence, the referees are empowered not to award the prize; or they may, if they consider it desirable, divide the prize among two or more of the competitors.

8. The result of the competition will be made known in the RECORD in September, 1962, if possible, and the prize essay will be published in the following number of the RECORD. In the event, however, of there being two or more prize essays, the Editor of the RECORD reserves the right of deciding which of these essays he will publish.

9. The copyright of any essay which appears in the LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD belongs to the Library Association.

10. The Library Association and the Editor of the RECORD are not to be held responsible for the loss or return of any essay submitted for the competition; nor do they incur any liability whatever in connection with the receipt of essays, any dealings therewith, the judging thereof, or the report thereon.

*Another set of initials . . .  
Inevitably "B.T.I."*

## BRITISH TECHNOLOGY INDEX

First issue appearing February, 1962

- \* *Current subject guide to articles in 400 British technical periodicals*
- \* *Entries normally within six weeks of original article*
- \* *Articles traceable before their appearance in abstracts*
- \* *Will record many articles not covered by abstracts.*
- \* *Precise subject specification*
- \* *Alphabetical arrangement*

11 Monthly issues and Annual  
Cumulation £15 15s. od.

*Order now from*

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION  
Chaucer House, Malet Place  
London, W.C.1

## Municipal Library Notes

Many of us anticipating O & M have discarded our elaborate, voluminous and—let us face it—occasionally useless statistics but the result is that we often find the questionnaires we receive rather difficult to answer. When O & M teams are asked about this problem, the conventional reply is that statistics on any particular aspect of our work can be collected either on a sample basis or by a carefully controlled spot check. Unfortunately this procedure does not produce an answer to the specific question posed in questionnaires and it must be a little discouraging to receive a reply with large gaps. The alternative is to go back to source and, for example, working from such material as the original invoices compile an analysed record of expenditure. This, of course, is a formidable task and it calls for a careful assessment of whether the conclusions reached by the compilers are likely to be of sufficient value to justify the effort. All this arises out of the questionnaire running to some 20 pages issued by the Ministry of Education. The information called for should be of great value to the Working Party once the statistical returns have been boiled down to straight, factual answers, but is it really possible to assimilate returns of this kind dealing with matters of opinion? However, all members of the profession wish to do all they can to help the Minister to make up his mind and even such questions as: "Is a separate Readers' Advisory Service provided in part-time branch libraries?" will not deter them.

The Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants have published their return of libraries statistics for county boroughs covering the period 1959-60 and on this occasion the survey has been extended to include metropolitan boroughs. Compared with 1958-9 it is interesting to note that outside London the total number of staff employed has increased by 4 per cent and now stands at 4,025. The number of staff employed in A.P.T. grades has also increased by 4 per cent and now stands at 1,311, i.e., one-third of all staff employed in public libraries are in the A.P.T. grades. Bringing London in has served to show that these libraries are apparently more adequately staffed than their provincial counterparts. For example, the majority of the larger London authorities employ over 40 per cent of their staff on A.P.T. grades and three of them actually employ over 50 per cent. Outside London there are few of the larger authorities employing over 40 per cent on the A.P.T. grades, the majority are between 30 and 40 per cent,

and quite a number employ less than 30 per cent.

One of the factors which the I.M.T.A. does not work out is the relationship between the books issued from the lending libraries and the number of books added to the lending libraries. Looking at those authorities with populations of over 100,000 outside London, we find that there are five authorities with 70 or more issues per volume added (Oxford 86, Bournemouth 78, Blackpool 78, Portsmouth 71, Derby 70) and at the other end of the scale there are fifteen authorities with less than 50 issues per head for each volume added (Stockport 36, Sheffield 37, Blackburn 38, Stoke 40, Walsall 43, Preston 44, St. Helens 45, Gateshead 47, Oldham 47, Bristol 48, Middlesbrough 48, Nottingham 48, Reading 49). Once again there is a marked difference in the London area, as generally speaking the London authorities provide more books in relation to issues than provincial authorities.

It is difficult enough to produce one thoughtful well-designed piece of printed publicity but the regularly produced library periodical which maintains a high standard of presentation is not unusual and it reflects a good deal of credit on the librarian who can, three or four times a year, either edit or write with freshness and vitality and then ensure that the production is up to standard. Such superbly produced publications as the *Liverpool bulletin*, of which volume 9 is the Local History Library and Record Office Number, demonstrate what can be done regardless of expense, but far more modest such publications as *In print*, issued by Swindon Public Libraries, *The Battersea book list* and *St. Pancras journal* appear regularly and maintain their standards over the years. A newcomer in this field is the *Bedford Town Crier* and this is an excellent example of what good taste, enthusiasm and effective layout can do to produce a thirty-two page magazine which will certainly be read and valued by the people of Bedford.

Two items of publicity of quite a different character may be of general interest. The first is a pamphlet entitled *A career in librarianship* issued by Hampstead Public Libraries. The presentation is sound with the text in photo-litho typescript and an interesting but rather woolly photograph on the front cover. What is quite striking about it is the directness and clarity of the writing—this, no doubt, is what potential candidates want to know and this, equally certainly, is how to tell them the answers. A second and even more interesting venture is *The assistant's guide* from Islington Public Libraries and this nicely duplicated 20-page introduction to the library service

is intended, of course, for new staff starting at Islington and should stimulate many of us to consider producing a similar guide.

E. A. CLOUGH

## County Library Notes

An interesting item received is the duplicated report of a meeting convened at Keynsham by SOMERSET County Library to consider mobile library practice, which was attended by about 90 librarians from libraries in the South West. Discussion was based on an agenda covering book-stock, operational techniques, vehicle design and book display, and the conclusions of the seven discussion groups have been edited with further comments by C. R. Eastwood.

Forming a synthesis of current practice and opinions, it could provide a useful basis for the further research and reappraisal of mobile services which is necessary from time to time.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE has evidently found it prudent and necessary to revise its *Rules for County Branch Libraries*, and these have now been issued as a printed pamphlet. A sober and legally-phrased publication, it indicates the similarity between modern county branches and municipal practice in the topics covered, while at the same time outlining the services available.

### Staff bulletins

HERTFORDSHIRE's *Information* (No. 16, March, 1961) contains a delightful *Who's Who* entry for, and by, Miss Paulin, and there are also notes on the new libraries at Stevenage (opened in January), Welwyn Garden City and Hatfield College of Technology (opened in February), and on books discussed at a meeting of children's librarians. A postscript on 1961-2 estimates (books and binding, £124,375) contains the interesting comment that the increase of 13 per cent in total expenditure "will allow for an additional 30½ staff to be appointed". The increase of £6,000 in the bookfund is regarded as sufficient only to maintain the present standard of provision.

MIDDLESEX's *Staff newsletter* (May, 1961) summarizes progress on current building projects, and indicates that three buildings are at planning stage, four ready for building to start and three in stages of completion. Plans are also ready for submission to the Ministry for the new Harrow Central, Central Reference and Headquarters project (to cost £335,000). It is to be hoped that a now famous announcement will not mean a complete breakdown in this ambitious programme.

## MILLWORTH PUBLICATIONS LTD

Publishers of the specialised journal

## PET LIFE & ANIMAL NEWS

Published monthly at 2/-

Editor: George S. Cansdale,  
B.Sc. F.Z.S.

★

Experts in Zoological subjects contribute to PET LIFE & ANIMAL NEWS covering all aspects of animal life with emphasis on the welfare and care of the domestic pet animal. Photographically and diagrammatically illustrated, PET LIFE & ANIMAL NEWS is subscribed to by Libraries throughout the world and appears on the L.C.C. Annotated List.

Library Subscription rate - £1. 0. 0.  
per annum.

Copies for inspection by Librarians sent  
on request

### Millworth Publications Ltd.,

Central Buildings, 24 Southwark Street,  
London S.E.1 Tel. HOP 2547/8

Recent experimental branch tours and day courses for new junior staff, as well as conferences for more senior staff, are to be continued.

### New Services

HAMPSHIRE has issued duplicated fold-over leaflets introducing the service given at three branch libraries, and printed leaflets announcing facilities available from the new Central Lending Library in Winchester and at a Commonwealth Technical Training Week Exhibition arranged in liaison with Winchester Public Library.

The establishment of a Central County Lending Library at Winchester was one of the first schemes to be implemented under the development plan for the Hampshire system. Situated in the former restaurant of the Odeon Cinema (remodelled and refurnished at a cost of £2,575), there are 20,000 specialized non-fiction books on the shelves, together with maps, music, pamphlets, reference books and over 120 current periodicals. Intended to provide a comprehensive reference and lending service for the county area, it can also be used by registered readers from independent libraries in the county. Further details are given in *County newsletter*.

From DORSET come press bulletins and route schedules for their third mobile library to serve



the east and north east of the county from a base at Blandford. Presenting a fortnightly service, the route schedules combine the functions of listing stopping places with an introduction to the service.

From the NORTH RIDING comes an attractive brochure announcing the official opening of the new Easingwold Branch on the 7th September. An adaption of an old church school at a cost of £3,500, it provides 1,500 children's books, 2,500 adult books, a small collection of reference books and a selection of periodicals in spacious and attractive surroundings, a great improvement on the 800 books provided at the centre library it supersedes. The school bell, now a decorative feature in the library, and the inscription over the entrance "Learn or leave" are reminders of the building's past.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE has also sent notice of the official opening of the extensions to the Denman Library at Retford, the regional headquarters branch for the northern part of the county. Forming a major addition to the old Georgian house, the object of the architects has been achieved in blending together the old and the new into a pleasant and practical library, containing many new and attractive features. The former adult library in the old building is now the Junior Library, and a new adult library, exhibition gallery and lecture room are grouped round a small garden. The former Junior Library is now the Reference Library and there is improved accommodation for the librarian and staff.

#### Booklists

Booklists have been received from a number of counties. WEST SUSSEX has forwarded its printed leaflet *New books, May-June, 1961* and LONDON-DERRY its duplicated foolscap *The Derry idea*, both of which may be loosely described as selective accession lists. LANCASHIRE's distinctive quarterly list of new books is also selective, but now excludes advanced technological works, books in foreign languages, musical scores and books on music, for which separate publications are to be issued.

This trend away from general coverage lists is emphasized by DERBYSHIRE's first issue of their new booklist *Pabulum*. Described as a quarterly booklist in the humanities, it complements the similar quarterly list of technical books, and is limited to "new books with a serious content".

Subject lists have been received from the EAST RIDING (a stencilled list of books on *Drama and theatre* and Part 2—full-length plays—of its printed Drama Catalogue *Spotlight*), from

SURREY (*Africa—the wind of change*) and from DURHAM (*Books in French*, 3rd edition). Children's literature is represented by *Books for boys and girls, 1960* from KENT, *100 Children's books of 1960* from STAFFORDSHIRE and *Children's books in the home* from HERTFORDSHIRE, which is a disappointing production intended as guidance for parents.

#### Annual Reports

CUMBERLAND's librarian reports that changing social and economic conditions are reflected in a more serious use of the library and an emphasis on the need for services rather than books. Loan sanction has been obtained for a joint library-clinic at Seascale, and approval given for a new library for Egremont as part of the secondary school. An experiment on the Carlisle Travelling Library in grouping non-fiction books according to reader-interest sounds interesting. It is observed that the Schools Library Service is hindered by stock-revision problems, and the need for improvements in children's libraries is recognized. Attracting and retaining qualified staff poses a particular problem for a county of this size. The population of 140,000 produced 1,485,620 issues at a cost of 6s. 1d. per head of the population.

HUNTINGDON's report chronicles a year of achievement and promise with the opening of the new Fletton Branch, an increased bookfund and extra staff, and the agreement on a site for the new library at St. Ives and provision for a second mobile library in the current year. As in most reports received, the non-fiction reading percentage has increased while fiction reading has declined or remained steady. Staff vacancies have hindered the reorganization which is in progress, and accommodation for reserve stock at Headquarters is an urgent problem. The population served is 79,879 and book issues totalled 627,015.

The NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (and Soke of Peterborough) report opens with a proud reference to the opening of the new Corby Branch as an outstanding event in the history of the service, and details are given which show that the new branch and the Technical Service are already justifying the cost of the new provision. An interesting change in policy on school loan collections for secondary modern schools is noted. Instead of a fixed number of non-fiction books to supplement school reference collections, schools are to be provided with general fiction and non-fiction lending collections at the rate of two books per child. Reference stock will continue to be supplied for special project and similar work. The library

at St. Crispin Hospital continues to make a useful contribution to the work of the hospital but has suffered from frequent staff changes. Issues totalled 1,309,760 for a combined population of 213,190.

The BERKSHIRE librarian introduces reports by senior staff on sections of the library's work with a review of progress made in the county since the adoption of the Acts in 1923. The new East Berkshire mobile library and new part-time branches at Crowthorne and Wargrave provide the highlights of the year, supported by an increased non-fiction reading percentage. The post of Technical Librarian has been approved, but the shortage of qualified staff and the lack of space at headquarters continue to give concern. There is evidence of a progressive school library service closely linked with Education Department activities, although the need for more qualified staff to cope with the advisory aspect of the work is becoming critical. A population of 322,890 produced an issue figure of 1,484,351, at a cost of 6s. per head of the population.

The CARDIGANSHIRE Joint Library report (in English) contains an interesting review of the work of the library set against the background of the two Working Parties appointed by the Minister of Education (on one of which the librarian serves) and the draft proposals of the Boundary Commission for Wales. Details are given of the activities of the Welsh Books Subcommittee in promoting, editing and selling Welsh books for children and schools, and of the proposed Welsh Books Council, a national venture to promote the publication of popular books for adults. This library has produced the *Catalogue of Welsh books in print* (complementing Whitaker's *Reference Catalogue*), and it is good to know that arrangements have been made for new publications and deletions to be noted in a current periodical. Storage of reserve stock and staff appointments are causing concern, despite new temporary accommodation and an enlightened staff entry and training scheme; the initiative on the Roberts Report recommendation has been taken by the Joint Library Committee in proposing to the County Education Committee the establishment of a library school for Wales at Aberystwyth. The Boundary Commission's proposal to amalgamate Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire is critically examined but it is doubtful whether the effect of amalgamation need be as catastrophic as the report fears.

In concluding this contribution, colleagues are reminded that this column can only be as interest-

**FRENCH GERMAN SPANISH ITALIAN**  
books supplied at cheapest prices. Ask us to quote or  
select. Large Stocks. Regular lists  
**GRANT and CUTLER LTD.**  
(INTERNATIONAL BOOK CLUB)  
11 Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.2

ing as the material submitted for notice. The co-operation of librarians in submitting news of developments would be appreciated.

It is also appropriate that the thanks of her colleagues should be extended to Miss Newman, who has contributed this column for many years.

E. H. ROBERTS

## Special Library Notes

*Chemical and engineering news* seems to be a regular mine of information on literature problems these days. The issue of 17th July, 1961, contains, on pp. 78 to 81, an article by Dale B. Baker entitled "The growth of chemical literature: past, present and future", which gives the following fascinating statistics: the number of journals abstracted in *Chemical abstracts* has grown from 475 in 1907 to 9,800 in 1960; there are 500 new journals containing chemical papers each year; 104,484 articles from 97 countries and in about 52 languages were abstracted in 1960, along with 27,675 patents from 23 countries having the most active patent-filing systems; data appear each year on 160,000 chemical compounds, approximately 90,000-100,000 of which are new; the average annual increase in the number of abstracts during the period 1951-60 is 8.7 per cent. It is reported that 27.1 per cent of the abstracts in 1960 covered research in the United States, 19.1 per cent covered research in the U.S.S.R. and 13.8 per cent covered research in the British Commonwealth, and it is expected that reports of Russian research will equal those of United States research during the 1960s. It is also claimed that the coverage of Russian literature in *Chemical abstracts* is as complete as that in *Referatnyi Zhurnal, Khimiya*.

The same issue (p. 37) describes "Walnut", a new prototype system for rapid retrieval of stored information developed by IBM's Advanced Systems Development Division for the Central Intelligence Agency. Documents are microfilmed and then the 35 mm. microfilm is reduced to a thousandth of its original area and placed on strips of film, each strip containing 99 images. Control cards are punched to record each item's

location in the image file and the item is recorded on a magnetic index. The system is said to have a capacity of more than 100 million pages of information or photographs. In retrieving information, the key words of the subject are punched on a paper tape and the magnetic index is searched electronically at a rate of 1,000 records in 2 seconds. A list of index entries is printed and returned to the enquirer, who marks those he wants. The corresponding punched cards are removed from their file and an aperture card is made, which contains the location of the original film strip of the document desired and an unexposed film strip. The aperture card film is developed by a dry heat process in about half a second. This intriguing new retrieval system is also reported in *The Times* of 4th October, 1961.

The 17th and 24th July issues of *Chemical and engineering news* also contain two articles giving general information on developments in the field of information retrieval—often, according to the writer, known simply as “I.R.” Part 1 (17th July, pp. 102-14) describes new methods, including edge-punched cards, uniterm, microfilm systems in which the indexing information is placed alongside a microfilm copy of the document (e.g., Rapid Selector, FileSearch, Filmsort, Minicard, Magnavue), magnetic coding (Magnavue, Magnacard, Verac) and the use of computers (e.g., Chemical Abstracts Service). Some discussion points are posed, such as the views that the “I.R.” field is over-run by “hordes of super-eager industrial hardware merchants” and that more important than building better machines is the job of working out the best possible ways of organizing, identifying and recording information for retrieval. The problem of anticipating scientific terminology and assessing present and future information needs is considered. Part 2 of the article (24th July, pp. 90-100) outlines the activities of various organizations including some government bodies (the Patent Office, the National Bureau of Standards and the National Science Foundation) and various research institutes such as the Battelle Memorial Institute and the Midwest Research Institute. Companies mentioned as being active in the field of “advanced I.R.” are DuPont, Monsanto, Dow, Union Carbide, Smith Kline and French, Socony Mobil, Esso Research and Engineering, Eastman Kodak and Merck and Schering. It is mentioned that Smith Kline and French's Science and Information Department has a staff of about 100, including 15 Ph.D.'s, and spends about 9 per cent of its research and development budget on its information programme.

### Research in Russia

Russia's pre-eminence in the world of science may well owe much to the attention paid to information dissemination and I am indebted to Mr. F. B. Singleton, Librarian of *The Guardian*, for drawing my attention to an article on the subject in *The Guardian* of 11th July, 1961. Entitled “Soviet technology: telling industry about research”, the article points out that the importance of the dissemination of scientific and technical information (or propaganda as it is called in Russia) has been emphasized since the earliest days of Soviet rule and by no less a person than Lenin himself. A special publishing house for mechanical engineering, “Mashgiz”, has grown since its establishment in 1938 to be the largest publishing body in Russia, if not in the world. Some 5,000 titles are published each year in the fields of science and technology, about 10 per cent of which are translations, mostly from English. The Central Bibliographical Chamber seems to be a “BNB” of Russian literature but with a much wider coverage than its English counterpart, indexing, as it does, journal articles, newspaper articles and book reviews. VINITI—the All-Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Information—has no counterpart in Britain; it employs many thousands of abstractors, abstracts approximately 11,000 Soviet and foreign scientific and technical journals and publishes abstracts in eleven fields. The Central Institute of Technical-Economical Information, TsITEIN, has correspondents in all important factories and research centres and prepares bulletins on industrial news, while each Union Republic has its own Information Institute, as do major industries. The information network is completed by the numerous institutes of the Academy of Sciences.

### Research in Britain

The Central Office of Information's pamphlet *Industrial research in Britain* outlines the position here, beginning with a survey of the evolution of industrial research—early forms of co-operation, the creation of the industrial research associations and the DSIR research stations. The research activities of ICI, Unilever, United Steel Companies Ltd., AEI, Babcock & Wilcox Ltd., British Petroleum Co. Ltd. and Glaxo Ltd. are described in some detail and the function and organization of DSIR and other government bodies, the National Coal Board, the Electricity Council, the Gas Council, UKAEA and the British Transport Commission are outlined. The Research Associations, which together employ

over 5,000 people, including 1,450 graduates, are described and examples are given of their research activities and their co-operation with the government and with industry. Brief mention is made of the Fulmer Research Institute and Sondes Place Research Institute, which carry out research sponsored by private firms confidentially. Section 6 deals with the application of results—i.e., dissemination (DSIR Information Services, including Aslib) and utilization (the National Research Development Corporation), and the appendices list the DSIR Research Stations with their addresses and a brief description of their activities, and the grant-aided Research Associations. There is a short and useful reading list.

#### Identification of Library Periodicals

How to rescue periodicals from difficult readers is a perennial problem for special librarians and Mr. Peter Brierley, Librarian of EMI Electronics Ltd., Central Technical Library, Hayes, Middlesex, has kindly sent me the following account of his method of overcoming this difficulty:

"By adapting a technique used in the advertising/packaging world, EMI Technical Library has made an onslaught on one of the special libraries' worst problems: the loss of copies of periodicals among a community of borrowers unaffected by a discipline only possible within the public library system.

Every copy of every periodical arriving in the library now has a piece of coloured printed self-adhesive tape stuck across the top left-hand corner, folding over the top of the cover and (more importantly) round the spine. Thus, every library periodical is immediately distinguishable from any personal copies, there is no difficulty about trying to find a pale area on the cover to impress a rubber stamp, and the continuation of the 'flash' round the spine assists the retrieval of a copy otherwise destined to become 'lost' in a pile of papers on a busy executive's table or engineer's desk.

Branch library copies are distinguishable by the colour of the basic material, and reference copies are even more prominently identified by the use of red print on a white background.

The tape is printed to our own requirements by a well-known tape manufacturer. Each flash is torn off from the reel mounted on a standard dispenser at a pitch of 5 in. indicated by a black spot in the centre of the tape. This pitch allows about a 3 in. legend (library name and any admonitory instructions) and each 72 yard reel (¾ in. wide) provides about 500 flashes; the cost is about ¼d. an application.

One or two minor drawbacks have been noticed after some years' experience: despite the manufacturer's claim, some colours tend to fade, and some batches of tape peel off after exposure to certain atmospheric conditions. The main drawback is the obscuring of certain dates or volume numbers appearing on that area of the cover where the flash is required to be affixed.

Short of persuading publishers to change their layouts (and there is more urgent need for some of them to make

## COMBRIDGE

*Specialists in the supply of library books*

WE ISSUE A RANGE OF CATALOGUES WE SHOULD  
BE PLEASED TO SEND YOU COPIES AND ADD YOUR  
NAME TO OUR MAILING LIST

STANDARD FICTION	POPULAR NON-FICTION
POPULAR FICTION	INTERMEDIATE FICTION
FICTION FOR CHILDREN	NON-FICTION FOR CHILDREN
BOOKS FOR YOUNG CHILDREN	CHILDREN'S BOOKS IN LIBRARY BINDINGS
CHILDREN'S FICTION IN SERIES	CRIME FICTION
WESTERN FICTION	ROMANCE FICTION
BRIDGE BOOKS (Library Bindings of 'OUT-OF-PRINT' Fiction)	

### C. COMBRIDGE LTD.

Wrentham Street — Birmingham 5  
Midland 6491

their contents pages more accessible—but that's another story!) the flash may be affixed across a bottom corner, or even merely at right angles to the spine at any convenient position."

May I echo Mr. Brierley's heartfelt cry about the accessibility of contents pages, even if it is another story; I would hesitate to count the minutes I have wasted searching for the contents page amongst an assortment of advertisements.

#### Industrial Libraries Discussed at Hastings

Quite something for special libraries to be discussed at a Library Association Conference, though I was unable to find any reference to Viscount Caldecote's paper in *The Times* and had to rely on the brief report in the *Daily Telegraph*\*. I look forward to reading the paper in full, but apparently the Viscount, a Director of the English Electric Company, pointed out that 70 per cent of British firms employ under 100 people, of whom fewer than 20 might need a library, and suggested that companies in specific industries should contribute to the library service undertaken by their research organization, each

\* A summary will be found in the last issue of *Liaison* and the full text appears in the *Proceedings of the Hastings Conference*, now available from the L.A., price 5s.



confining its contribution to its particular field. (A subscription to the British Institute of Management might also help!)

### Miscellanea

"To file or not to file correspondence" is the title of a review by H. H. Goom of the third Aslib Conference on Business Records, which appears in *Engineering*, 11th August, 1961, p. 172. Managers, scientists and engineers do not always appreciate the value of correspondence files as sources of information and Mr. Ashworth suggested that responsibility for the administration of filing and correspondence should be placed with the information officer or librarian, thus centralizing all information in one unit. But information retrieval is only one problem, though a major one. Space is another, which could be partially solved by lateral filing or even micro-filing. The greater use of the telephone introduces further problems with regard to storage of information because telephone messages are usually only stored in one's head and, as we all know, can be inaccurately transmitted. Telex, combining speed with a printed record, is obviously worthy of serious consideration and is already being used successfully by several organizations. The conference papers are printed in full in *Aslib proceedings*, August, 1961.

Derwent Information Service's first issues of *British patents abstracts* and *German patents abstracts* have several pleasing features. The abstracts appear to be fuller, the index is now at the front, and there is a spiral cover. The use of the same arrangement for British, German and Russian abstracts has obvious advantages, as does the use of a literal notation for part 1 and a numerical notation for part 2. In the old *German patents abstracts*, the subject headings for parts 1 and 2 were both numbered 1-80 and it was possible to find entries for, say, cement in part 2 under Inorganic Chemistry without noticing those in part 1 under Building. In the new series, the headings are numbered A-H (part 1) and 1-7 (part 2) in each bulletin.

Ministry of Works Library Communication No. 57A concerns alphabetic subject headings for trade catalogues. Although its purpose is to standardize practice in Ministry of Works libraries, it could also be very useful to non-Ministry librarians and includes some useful hints on the acquisition, shelving and indexing of trade catalogues.

The ANBAR Documentation Service, which commenced publication on 31st October, 1961, abstracts and indexes information from 75

journals published in 8 languages in 16 countries and covering the following subjects: O. & M., Office Management, Clerical Work Study, Office Equipment, and Business Application of Data Processing. It consists of 6 separate but inter-related services: monthly abstracts, a bi-monthly cumulative index, direct tracer cards (prepunched), a quarterly bibliography, a photocopy service and a translations service. The bi-monthly index and the prepunched cards seem rather confusing to my simple mind, but actual examples may be clearer than the prepublication brochure. The service, which costs 25 guineas per annum, is published by Anbar Publications Ltd., 34 The Mall, Ealing, W.5, and the editor, to whom all enquiries should be addressed, is H. P. Cemach.

I notice from *Aslib proceedings*, September, 1961, p. 227, that the American Special Libraries Association is offering three \$1,000 scholarships for the academic year 1962-3 to be used for graduate study in special librarianship leading to a degree at an accredited library school in the United States or Canada. The scholarships are available to *graduates* (!) working in a special library or with special library experience, who possess the following qualifications: a definite interest in, and aptitude for, special library work (if they do not possess this, one wonders why they are in a special library); a sincere intent to contribute to the profession; high scholastic standing; financial need; and provisional admittance to an accredited library school in the United States or Canada. (Does any British librarian possess *all* these qualifications?) Application forms should be obtained from the Executive Secretary, Special Libraries Association, 31 East 10th Street, New York 3, N.Y., and must be returned by 15th February, 1962, to the Chairman, Scholarship and Student Loan Fund Committee at the same address.

The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority Development and Engineering Group's *The library and information services of the Industrial Group, 1951/52 to 1958/59*, by J. Roland Smith, is a "meaty" document of 33 pages, obtainable from H.M.S.O. at 4s. 6d. It deals with the activities of seven libraries—Capenhurst, Chapelcross, Culcheth, Dounreay, Risley, Springfield, and Windscale & Calder—and it is interesting to note that these activities include editing of reports and publication of translations as well as the more conventional library activities. Information is given concerning stock, loans, periodicals and reports distribution, enquiries and literature searches, classification and retrieval systems, and



this is supplemented by more than 20 diagrams. Circulation of periodicals presents the usual problem—"The value of circulation of current periodicals sent out by the library to lists of named staff is debatable. The same periodicals could be read in the library immediately they arrived, whereas dependence on colleagues to pass them on introduced delays that were sometimes serious" (para. 36). The report presents a picture of a lively and busy group of libraries and that the services are appreciated by the scientific staff is shown by the fact that they were used four times more in 1958-9 than at the inception of records.

Elizabeth W. Tapia is the editor of an excellent *Guide to metallurgical information*, sponsored by the Special Libraries Association's Metals Division, which is SLA Bibliography No. 3. There are 599 items including addresses of standards associations, societies, trade associations and bodies dealing with patents and translations, as well as books and periodicals. The books are arranged by subjects, with separate divisions for guides to the literature, indexes and abstracting services, bibliographies, dictionaries, encyclopaedias and handbooks, and the periodicals by country. Each item is annotated and there are indexes of authors and agencies, titles and subjects. A very valuable source of information.

The International Conference on Machine Translation of Languages and Applied Language Analysis, held at the National Physical Laboratory during 5th to 8th September, 1961, included a paper entitled "Human translation and translation by machine" by E. von Glasefeld, Sergei Perschke and Elsa Samet, of the University of Milan. Extracts from this paper, discussing some of the problems of mechanical translation, appear in *The Engineer*, 15th September, 1961, pp. 442-3.

Starting with vol. 3, no. 2 (August, 1961), *Business methods index* lists articles available in reprint form from some 1,000 American, Canadian and British business and trade journals. I have received a specimen copy of this issue and my chief comment is that more attention might be paid to production; there are far too many instances of the running title disappearing from the top of the page—this also happens now and again to part of the entry at the foot of the page—and the typography is uneven. There are also signs of inadequate proof reading; for example, under "FOREIGN TRADE" the running headline on a recto page announces ENTRIES: 853, but the entries begin at 873; there is also a reference to "Fudor's" Modern Guides. The index is published monthly and costs \$18 per annum for

the complete issue of 25 sections, or \$4 per annum for individual sections. It is arranged alphabetically by these 25 broad subjects with an index of specific subjects.

There was, of course, a multitude of librarians and information scientists from all countries at the 27th FID Conference at Caxton Hall in September. Lady Wootton proved an able deputy for Viscount Hailsham when she opened the public session of the conference on 12th September. On 13th September, Professor Revans, of Manchester University's College of Advanced Technology, gave a stimulating paper on "The documentation of management literature" and Miss Barbara Kyle made a typically forceful contribution to the discussion, this time on the subject of "jargon", pressing home her point with an example which was apparently equally amusing in French as in English (obviously a very good interpreter!).

Mr. L. L. Ardern, Librarian of Manchester College of Science and Technology, has drawn my attention to the fact that McGraw-Hill, of all people, have recently bamboozled librarians by publishing in book form a work which had previously appeared in a journal, without mentioning this fact in the publicity leaflet. I am sure Mr. Ardern was not the only librarian to be annoyed when, on receiving *Proceedings of the fifth conference on magnetism and magnetic materials, Detroit, Mich., November 16th-19th, 1959*, he discovered that he already had it in the form of a supplement to *Journal of Applied Physics*.

Finally, a request for information. BIM are currently carrying out a survey of methods of collecting and communicating *commercial* (as opposed to technical) information within companies, and I should be most grateful if any librarian who can provide a useful contribution to this would write to me at Management House, 80 Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4. All I can promise in return is a copy of the survey, when completed, with the possibility that somebody else's method might be better than yours!

K. G. B. BAKEWELL

---

University and Research Section  
Training Colleges and Institutes of Education  
Sub-Section

The Annual General Meeting of the above sub-section will be held on Friday, 5 January, 1962, at 2.30 p.m. at Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1. After the meeting there will be a talk, details of which will be announced in A Librarian's Calendar.

Notices of motions for consideration at the A.G.M. must be sent to Mrs. O. Stokes, University of London Institute of Education, Malet Street, W.C.1. by 5 December, 1961.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### TUTOR-LIBRARIANS IN TECHNICAL COLLEGES

[A letter from a group of librarians in technical colleges appeared in July to which a reply by Mr. G. H. Wright appeared in September.]

MR. E. G. BAXTER, M.A., A.L.A., *Librarian, Lanchester College of Technology, Coventry*, now writes:

As he wearily turns over the pages of the educational press searching for identical letters on Tutor-Librarians, Mr. Wright will no doubt be relieved to read here and now that the letter in the RECORD for July was indeed the last.

The original letter did not question in any way the value of the work done by tutor-librarians: it did, however, question whether this concept of the duties of a college librarian or tutor-librarian needed the dignity of a special professional course and the aura of a new profession.

To encourage the use of books by introductory lectures, the Cook's tour, publicity, display, by egging on the teaching staff to take an interest by suggesting books for purchase and by urging students to read is one thing; to go beyond this to literary appreciation is another thing; thence to teach *how* to deal with the information in books by classes on note-taking and précis, is a further step (do we include shorthand, speed-writing, quicker reading?); proceeding then to how to use the material extracted from books we come to report-writing (also (?) typewriting, technical illustration, the construction of graphs and charts, the graphic arts in general). How to use books?—how to use logarithmic tables, how to distinguish truth from error . . . ?

Somewhere a line has to be drawn; how high is the line to be drawn? In an age of specialization is it really desirable to make one man unite in himself two or three differing specializations, each of which is becoming increasingly complex? Is it really desirable to attempt to perpetuate this as a permanent feature of the educational landscape by the dignity of a new term "tutor-librarianship" and courses in the same? Surely, long ago, it was generally agreed among librarians that the English lecturer could not run the college library, not simply because he was not trained, but because he would not have the time and energy.

Of course, it may be that in some "small" colleges there is not enough for a full-time qualified librarian, and it is much better that by combining work in this way such colleges get a good

library service rather than no service at all or a service of the wrong kind.

On the contrary, however, what does emerge from the penultimate paragraph of Mr. Wright's letter, and this is most important, is that, in fact, in some small colleges to which he refers there is more than one tutor-librarian (each presumably doing some traditional library work) plus "junior and clerical assistants". This would add up to well over *one* full-time librarian. It seems therefore that experience in Hertfordshire shows that there is room for full-time professional librarians in very many more colleges, "small" colleges included, and I hope that this will not escape the notice of principals, governing bodies, and L.E.A.s.

The problem of integrating the library into the educational structure is as "simple" as "providing a library for a college which has never had one"—where the system of instruction is solely by dictation of notes there is virtually no integration; where students have time in their programmes which has to be spent in the library following up references, where they are given general instruction in library use plus assistance in the library throughout their course, where they are assigned individual study projects necessitating investigation and recourse to original material, then the library is integrated. How far this happens is a matter of college or departmental policy, quite as much as a matter for the librarian.

All courses should be based on the triple foundation of classroom, library, laboratory or workshop; fortunately this is becoming increasingly understood by lecturing staff and I think the training colleges will be providing the best help in this direction by providing not tutor-librarians but technical teachers, all trained in developing library use and determined to carry this out in practice.

The librarian's competence in the field of education should become increasingly clear as it is seen that he is a professional expert in charge of a vital part of the educational equipment of the college, is adept in acquiring and making available the requisite educational materials, and is capable as a teacher of demonstrating to students the means of finding out, both by formal lecture and by continual assistance in the library.

Mr. Wright has nowhere said in the course of this correspondence in this journal or elsewhere exactly what the Hertfordshire tutor-librarians do accept in general terms. Am I wrong in thinking

that they do in part teach what a progressive teacher of English might teach in other places?

I hope, however, that this correspondence will not obscure the fact that on fundamental issues we are all agreed: i.e., good library provision (stock, buildings, staff) in as many colleges as possible, qualified librarians of sufficient standing who are full-time members of college staffs and accorded status equivalent to that of Heads of Departments, and maximum incentive and encouragement from all quarters to make best use of libraries.

### BOOKS, THE TEACHER AND THE CHILD

MISS BARBARA KYLE, *Assistant Director, National Book League*, writes:

1. "The children's librarian in your local public library will be glad to help you, and the Institute of Education for your area will advise you."

2. *The Public Library*  
"Professional librarians are always ready to help teachers . . . You should ask your librarian's advice . . ."

3. "Don't be daunted if your collection is very modest to begin with. You can supplement it by asking for help from your local public library."

These quotations are from the pamphlet *Books, the teacher and the child*, of which the reviewer, David Lee (August issue, page 284), says "... the services to practising teachers provided by the libraries of the Institutes of Education and the better public libraries . . . should have been mentioned."

I think you will agree that for so short a pamphlet the above quotations may be considered to mention the subject.

### LAWYER'S FOLLY

MISS AUDREY HULME, *Woodlands Ridge, Woodlands, nr. Southampton*, writes:

May I, through your columns, appeal for help in rectifying an unforgivable mistake on the part of another? My first novel, *Lawyer's folly*, was published by Michael Joseph in 1959. It became out of print two months ago, and I instructed my agent to order several copies for me before the publishers sold their remaining stock. It now appears that the letter was never sent to Michael Joseph, with the result that all available copies have gone. Most public libraries have a copy, and I would be more than grateful if any library that has a copy would allow me to have it in due course, instead of sending it to be pulped. I will,

of course, be delighted to pay for the copies, and for carriage.

### "NOVELIST'S CHOICE"

MISS J. NESBITT, B.A., A.L.A., *Assistant, Lancashire County Library*, writes:

I should like to thank you for the inclusion in the September RECORD of the interesting article by Angus Wilson, and to ask if there could be more articles of this nature in the future. Perhaps classic and modern biographies and travel books might be covered.

I am only an assistant in a small county branch library but it is surprising how often I am asked for a "good" novel or biography. When so much is published every year, how is one to guide readers to the best? I read *The Times Literary Supplement* fairly diligently, besides other book reviews, but reviews are frequently conflicting. I suppose one can go by other readers' comments, but then different library users like different types of book and different literary styles.

How do readers' advisers cope with the reader who wants a good novel when one enquirer is thinking in terms of *Lord of the flies* and another in terms of *Room at the top*? Best sellers are not always the best books, are they? Do librarians know what is wanted instinctively or do they just name a few titles and hope for the best?

The *Fiction index* is a great help when someone asks for novels on certain subjects, but does not point out the best, unless I am mistaken. Librarians cannot spend all their leisure reading. But perhaps instant recognition of a "good" book is taught in the Finals course on bibliography and book selection.

### RAMBLING FOR PLEASURE

MR. TOM STEPHENSON, *Secretary, The Ramblers' Association*, writes:

In June last this Association ran a week's campaign with a view to encouraging more people to walk for pleasure.

At a recent meeting of our Executive Committee it was reported that many public libraries had helped considerably in the campaign by showing our posters and leaflets and by arranging displays of books dealing with the countryside.

May we through your columns express our sincere thanks to all those librarians who helped in this way?

### APPOINTMENTS IN AMERICAN LIBRARIES

MR. J. C. HARRISON, D.F.C., D.P.A., F.L.A., and MR. HAROLD LANCOUR, *Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois*, write:

Our attention has been drawn to the recent advertisement of the vacant appointment of Chief Librarian, Public Library, Owensboro, Kentucky, which appeared in *The Times Literary Supplement*, 25th August, 1961. The salary offered for this "one- or two-year contract" was given as £1,700.

The Owensboro Public Library serves a population of 70-80,000 and the salary, somewhat misleadingly expressed in sterling, might appear reasonable to a potential candidate in Great Britain. We suggest, however, that its U.S. equivalent, viz., \$4,760, is quite inadequate for a position of such responsibility, even allowing for the tempting offer of paid transportation.

Some indication of the present position regarding vacancies and salaries in this country is given in the most recent of the annual summaries prepared by Donald and Ruth Strout (see "Higher Salaries, More Vacancies", *Library Journal*, 15th June, 1961, pp. 2266-72). From this it will be seen that on the average the library school graduate, completing his master's degree course in June, 1960, could expect a starting salary of "between \$4,800 and \$5,200" and that "with some special added experience relevant to the position at hand, he could expect to receive an additional \$500 to \$800". In the case of this library school the average starting salary of the 1960 Illinois graduates (including many without previous full-time experience) was \$5,371.

The very last thing we should wish to do is discourage any British librarian from seeking to broaden his experience by taking up a position in the United States on either a temporary or permanent basis. At the same time, we believe it important that everything be done to ensure that the opportunity to profit fully from such experiences is not impaired by inadequate salaries or any other unfavourable condition.

### EXHIBITIONS OF BOOKS FROM EASTERN BLOC COUNTRIES

MR. R. C. GOWERS, *Assistant Secretary, The Publishers' Association*, writes:

The Overseas Exhibitions Committee of this Association has been discussing recently the holding of British book exhibitions in Eastern Bloc countries and the exhibiting of their books in the U.K.

This Association does, of course, welcome exhibitions of books from overseas particularly those from Eastern Bloc countries where other means of contact are not freely available but we do think it equally important that British books should, in their turn, be shown in those countries. It is, however, invariably a condition of exhibiting in Eastern Bloc countries that a reciprocal exhibition of their books is arranged here. The Committee thought it possible that librarians might be interested in holding such exhibitions, particularly of scientific, technical and scholarly works and we would be most grateful if librarians would ensure that facilities will be made available for a reciprocal exhibition of British books.

### A CATALOGUE OF MINIATURE AND FULL ORCHESTRAL SCORES IN YORKSHIRE LIBRARIES

MR. K. G. E. HARRIS, F.L.A., writes:

Mrs. Tagg, in her letter in the October RECORD, admits that she is no musician. I will, therefore, try to answer her points in as simple language as possible.

1. Even now it is almost impossible to state dogmatically how many symphonies Mozart wrote. Of the 41 with which she seems to be acquainted, No. 37 is almost entirely the work of Michael Haydn and certain of the early works are spurious. However, Mrs. Tagg may be interested to learn that Mozart's works were listed in a catalogue by Köchel much later revised by Einstein. While her library may not possess the complete catalogue, it should certainly have the abridged edition which numbers the symphonies exactly as the Yorkshire catalogue has done. She might also consult Grove, which also gives the Breitkopf and Härtel numbering of the symphonies.

2. The numbering of the Mozart piano concertos is rather more complicated. Several versions exist. It would be useful to know which version Battersea use. If it differs from the one in the Yorkshire catalogue, the numbering presumably includes concert rondos and works which are not piano concertos at all.

3. As to Strauss, Mrs. Tagg writes as if the works can only be identified by the German title. She might be forgiven for not verifying her facts in Grove or a similar work, but it is difficult to excuse her for failing to study the entries she is criticizing. The English titles are there for all to see.

[This correspondence is now closed.]

### POSTPONED A.A.L. CONFERENCE SESSION

[The following correspondence between the Hon. Secretary of the A.A.L. and the Secretary of the L.A. is published on the Council's instructions.]

The Hon. Secretary of the A.A.L. wrote:

Arising from a report to the A.A.L. Council of the Library Association Hastings Conference, there was deep concern that a number of A.A.L. members, some of whom had travelled several hundred miles to attend the Annual General Meeting and A.A.L. Session, were inconvenienced by the inordinate length of the A.G.M. and the consequent postponement of the A.A.L. Session.

The following motion was adopted: "The A.A.L. Council expresses its regret to members of the Association who made an abortive journey to the A.A.L. Session at the Hastings Conference and requests that the Library Association should associate itself with an apology to these members to be published in suitable terms in the LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD."

Following a full explanation by the Officers in reply to some very irate comment early in the debate, I believe it was generally realized that the circumstances could not have been completely anticipated this year, but it was felt that some recognition of the inconvenience experienced by the members was warranted none the less.

In reply the Secretary of the L.A. wrote:

I put your letter of 7th October, about the postponement of the A.A.L. Session at the Conference, before the Council at their meeting in October. They readily associate themselves with the A.A.L. Council's expression of regret to those who made a fruitless journey to Hastings, and agree that every possible effort must be made to prevent the same thing happening in another year.

On the Council's instructions I am arranging for our letters to be published in the RECORD.

### UNION CATALOGUES IN REGIONAL LIBRARY BUREAUX

Mr. W. H. PHILLIPS, F.L.A., *Deputy City Librarian of Sheffield*, writes:

I am wondering whether the Government Working Party now investigating library co-operation will continue to support the union catalogues housed in the various Regional Library Bureaux, or will it dare to refute the find-

ings of the Roberts Committee published only a few years ago?

### L.A. LIBRARY POST

MR. L. G. LOVELL, F.L.A., *Borough Librarian of Rotherham*, writes:

On p. 358 of the RECORD for October, 1961, appears an advertisement for an Assistant Librarian in the Library Association Library. This stipulates the professional qualifications of a librarian, and also experience of cataloguing works in foreign, including eastern European, languages. The scale maximum salary we offer for this post is £945 p.a. (under review).

I consider it disgraceful for the Association (which should surely pay librarians in its own employ salaries which can be held out as a model to other employers of librarians) to offer such a salary for such a post, a salary considerably below the lowest salary for a teacher and £55 lower than the lowest scale paid to chartered librarians in public libraries—a scale about which few of us are happy.

The advertisement, true, states "maximum under review", but surely this maximum should have been increased, and very substantially increased, before a public advertisement of the post was made. The appropriate scale maximum for a post such as this should be not less than £1,185, equivalent to A.P.T. 3 of the local government scales—the rate for the job for a qualified librarian with responsibilities or qualifications above the minimum.

*Ready shortly*

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

★ ★ ★

## THE TALE OF THE FUTURE

from the beginning to the present time  
compiled by I. F. CLARKE, M.A.

A checklist of those satires, ideal states  
. . . and scientific romances — all  
located in an imaginary future period  
—published between 1644 and 1960.

160 pages, illus.

About 19s. (14s. to members), post free



## REVIEWS

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION. *International directories of education: teachers' associations*. 1961. 127 pp. (Paris, Unesco, 12s. 6d. (paper covers); 17s. 6d. (hard covers)).

In 1959, Unesco issued an *International directory of education associations* (Education Studies and Documents, no. 34), which was of limited value generally and internationally because the lack of information on each association and the variation in national practice made it difficult to define organizations which came within the field. The present work is the first in a series, fathered in many respects by the earlier directory, which may include such subjects as: publishers of textbooks and teaching materials, research institutes and journals of education, and which is directed to "librarians, students and educators in general who are interested in education abroad".

If a comprehensive and current survey can co-ordinate the various international and national directories and guides such as: *Education committees yearbook*; Young, Raymond J. *Directory of educational research agencies and studies*, Bloomington (Ind.), Phi Kappa Delta, 1957, and the Unesco directories of educational periodicals, of which there are three at this moment\*, much time will be saved for all undertaking research in education.

To prepare the present directory, a questionnaire compiled by Unesco with the help of a small group of consultants was distributed to teachers' associations through national commissions during 1959-60, with the help of international organizations, notably, The World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession.

Of the 1,274 organizations listed from 127 countries and areas, details of 605 are given in full, and 669 are treated summarily. Associations which are known to the Secretariat but which did not return forms are listed without particulars at the end of the appropriate national entry. Associations too local in scope or having too few members are omitted, while organizations which

did not return their questionnaires in time and new bodies will have to wait for inclusion in the new edition of the directory, which is already planned for 1965. In general, institutions indicative of the varying kinds of education are well represented, i.e., one looks for and finds such bodies as: the Association of Headmistresses and the Incorporated Association of Headmasters, the Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions and the Association of University Teachers. Yet, perhaps the principle of inclusion by membership was carried too far or associations were dilatory or too overworked to return their questionnaires in the more specialized fields, for there is no mention of the Association of Headmasters, Headmistresses and Matrons of Approved Schools, and if the Swimming Teachers' Association of Great Britain and the Commonwealth and the Society of Commercial Teachers are included, why not the Science Masters' Association? Absence of counterpart associations sometimes betrays imperfect balance, e.g., the National Association of Labour Teachers is included, but not the Conservative and Unionist Teachers' Association. Also from the ideological point of view, it is perhaps a limitation that details of organization and restriction on membership in terms of religious or political affiliation are omitted.

Particulars listed for each organization include name, address and title of office bearer to whom correspondence should be sent, date of foundation, membership including information as to number, limitations as to sex, level of education and subject, etc. Financial status and sources of income are included as a guide to volume of activity, but inadequacy of response from organizations allows inconsistency in the amount of information in this case, and in descriptions of relations with other educational bodies, making complete comparison of organizations between countries impossible. Indications of main functions, protective, educational, and for the improvement of the teaching profession are also given, although apparently the original questionnaire allowed for information on other functions and drew a few important replies. As these were difficult to classify and code, they were omitted. If the replies were indeed few, it seems a pity that a point could not have been stretched to include their almost untraceable

\* An international list of educational periodicals, compiled by Unesco and the Educational Press Association of America, 1957 (*Education Studies and Documents*, no. 23).

Selected education periodicals (*Education Abstracts*, vol. 10, no. 10, December, 1958).

Primary education periodicals (*Education Abstracts*, vol. 11, no. 10, December, 1959).

information. It is some consolation that further study of the matter is noted as being necessary in the introduction.

A useful feature of the directory is the listing of the associations' seminars and conferences, in some cases for up to two or three years previous to the date of the directory, though it is unfortunate that specialized conferences held by general bodies are not included under relevant headings in the index, which apparently refer only to organizations specializing as a whole in a subject. An example of this is that there is no mention under "Mathematics" of the conference on "The impact of decimal currency in the teaching of maths. (1959)" held by the New Education Fellowship, Australian Capitol Territory Section. To trace educational conferences in general, one must have recourse to such publications as: Union of International Associations, *The annual international congress calendar* and Library of Congress, International Organizations Section, *World list of future international meetings*—Part 2 (Social, cultural, commercial and humanistic) which are supplemented nationally by notes of forthcoming conferences in various educational journals. The School Government Chronicle Publishing Company's *Education authorities directory and annual* carries information on developments during the past year.

Associations' continuing publications are mentioned with note of periodicity and circulation; the latter rare information having the side effect of extending the use of the directory to would-be advertisers.

The introduction gives a useful statistical summary of the directory which includes classifications of numbers of associations in numbers of countries, membership, type of membership, i.e., pre-primary, secondary, higher and adult, and protective and research functions, all of which makes the work a valuable supplement to the *World survey of education*, with which it is hoped the series will rank.

For economy's sake, the usual English, French and Spanish editions have been abandoned in favour of one edition where only items such as Finance are coded interlingually, the rest being left in the language in which the questionnaire forms were filled, although preliminary matter and the indexes are still trilingual. The arrangement is, sensibly, alphabetical by country regardless of political dependency.

It is with hope that one views the inauguration of this series with its ambition of sorting the

plethora of national productions and bodies into easily ascertainable order, and, on the evidence of this first publication, it is with admiration that one regards the fortitude of Unesco and its national commissions and the patience of the national bodies contacted.

I. H. PYVES

*A graded list of orchestral music for school and amateur orchestras.* 1961. 52 pp. (Rural Music Schools Association, 5s.)

Although most music publishers now issue orchestral works suitable for young or amateur players, the choice of appropriate music is not easy. Many of the titles are arrangements by various hands from eighteenth-century composers, and there is no simple way of determining either the quality or the technical standard required. The Reference Library of the Rural Music Schools Association at Hitchin in Hertfordshire has amassed a very representative collection of this type of music, and has now issued a graded list which, in fact, serves as a guide to selected orchestral issues of thirty-six publishers.

The list is in loose-leaf form, printed on one side of each page, and is divided into five sections ranging from strings and piano through strings and optional or essential wind to concertos, with a final section for strings and recorder. Each of these categories is further divided into grades of difficulty, the criteria being set out with some precision at the beginning. In addition, opposite each title further comments are added to give a clear idea of the technical requirements. We are informed that the music has been tried and recommended by experienced teachers and accepted by the advisory staff of the Association, and the comments support this statement in such remarks as "Bowing of dotted rhythm works well in practice though appears difficult in print". There is also a supplement to each section in which more difficult works are listed without comment. The exact scoring is also set out, with the keys of transposing instruments and optional alternatives.

The work in this publication seems to have been carefully vetted and there can be no doubt that it will be of great use to all workers in the field, and to music librarians as an aid both to selection and for advising borrowers. In any revised edition the compilers should note that the reference opposite Stanley on page 23—"See section D, Grade 4"—needs alteration since no reference to this composer can be traced in Grade 4 of Section D.

L. W. DUCK

THE SCOTTISH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. *Scottish libraries, 1960: the annual report of the Scottish Library Association*. 1961. 56 pp. (S.L.A.)

The Scottish Library Association is to be congratulated on its annual report on at least two counts—its content and its presentation. The former is full of interest, the latter is literature, and the combination makes for such stimulating reading as to make the reader forget that he is immersed in an annual report at all.

The Report is no less than a wide survey of the Scottish library service, and it is based on the replies of sixty-five libraries to a circulated form of enquiry. Dr. Beattie, the 1960 President, says in his short introduction: "It is hoped that this first attempt at such a review may be interesting and even stimulating, may allow useful comparisons to be drawn, persuade still more libraries to contribute to future issues, and be of service to students and finally to historians."

Credit for the idea and its fulfilment goes to Mr. W. A. G. Alison, Honorary Treasurer of the S.L.A. The presentation of information is done under a main heading *Scottish libraries, 1960*, nine of whose 35 pages are needed to record the

year's new, redesigned and projected libraries. This section gives an impression of all Scotland ringing with the sound of men at work building libraries. The illustrations chosen to represent these new libraries show that imaginative use is being made of new as well as traditional designs, materials and furnishings. These glimpses of new libraries in Scotland add to an already firmly-held belief that nowadays nobody "need go trotting to Norway" to see exciting libraries. The rest of the Survey section is taken up with comment on reading trends (they are towards ever greater borrowings from libraries), accessions of books and manuscripts (notable purchases and generous gifts are recorded), publications, staffing (it is just as bad in Scotland), hours of opening (they tend to get shorter), library co-operation, and extension activities. This excellent narrative survey is followed by pages of statistics and the official Report of the Council, the whole adding up to what is a most attractive and informative record of an impressive year's work. I feel sure that the publication is so obviously a winner as to need no words from a reviewer to encourage its repetition in the same form next year.

J. D. REYNOLDS

## Appointments and Retirements

AHMED.—Mr. S. Neaz Ahmed, formerly of Liaquat National Library, Government of Pakistan, now Assistant, Leyton P.L.

BAINES.—Mr. A. J. Baines, B.A., Assistant Librarian, Liverpool Univ. L., to be Assistant Librarian, Makerere Univ. L.

BAMPOE.—Mr. D. Bampoe, B.A., Temporary Assistant Librarian, University College, Cardiff, to be Assistant Librarian, University of Ghana.

BEWICK.—Miss E. N. Bewick, A.L.A., Librarian-in-Charge of Work with Young People, Islington P.L., to be Children's Librarian, Hampshire Co.L.

BLANDFORD.—Miss S. L. Blandford, A.L.A., Librarian-in-charge of Work with Young People, Hampstead P.L., to be South Hertfordshire Regional Schools Librarian, Hertfordshire Co.L.

BROOK.—Mr. M. Brook, M.A., A.L.A., Assistant Librarian, Southampton Univ. L., to be Assistant Reference Librarian, Minnesota Historical Society L., Saint Paul, Minn., U.S.A.

BURRELL.—Miss M. P. Burrell, A.L.A., Galt P.L., Canada, to take a post in McGill Univ. L., Montreal.

BURT.—Mr. E. F. Burt, Borough Librarian, Torquay P.L., to retire after fifty years' service.

CHILDS.—Mr. A. D. Childs, F.L.A., Branch Librarian, Eastleigh Branch, Hampshire Co.L., to be Deputy Librarian, Taunton P.L.

DUKE.—Miss H. E. Duke, A.L.A., Branch Librarian, Ripon Branch, West Riding Co.L., to be Senior Assistant, Chapel-en-le-Frith Regional Library, Denbighshire Co.L.

FAWCETT.—Mrs. R. Fawcett, B.A., Assistant, College of Technology L., Bristol, to be Assistant Librarian, Slough College of Further Education.

GREENFIELD.—Miss A. M. Greenfield, Senior Assistant, Islington P.L., to retire.

GRIFFIN.—Mr. R. S. P. Griffin, B.A., Assistant, Institute of Education Library, University of London, to be Assistant Librarian, University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff.

HADFIELD.—Miss E. Hadfield, A.L.A., Assistant in Charge Further Education, Nottinghamshire Co.L., to be Reference Librarian, Retford Regional Branch.

HENDY.—Mrs. M. K. Hendy, Assistant, Hampshire Co.L., Totton Branch, to be Technical Librarian, Mullard Southampton Works, Millbrook Industrial Estate, Southampton.

HOYLE.—Mrs. B. Hoyle, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Hebden Bridge Regional Library Headquarters, West Riding Co.L., to be Branch Librarian, Halifax P.L.

HUDSON.—Miss M. M. Hudson, A.L.A., Librarian, Faculty of Fine Arts, School of Architecture, Cambridge, to be Assistant, Laing Art Gallery, Newcastle upon Tyne.

ILIFFE-HIGGO.—Mr. R. E. Iliffe-Higgo, B.A., F.S.A.L.A., A.L.A., Senior Assistant Librarian, University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, to be Assistant Librarian, Ministry of Health Library, London.

JEFFREYS.—Mr. A. E. Jeffreys, B.A., A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Birmingham Univ. L., to be Assistant Librarian, University College of North Staffordshire.

JONES.—Mr. G. L. Jones, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Merioneth Co.L., to be Branch Librarian, Aberystwyth Branch, Cardiganshire Joint L.

JUNOR.—Miss M. Junor, A.L.A., Children's Librarian, Mill Hill Branch, Hendon P.L., to be Librarian-in-Charge of Work with Young People, Hampstead P.L.

LAWRENCE.—Miss P. A. Lawrence, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Buckinghamshire School Library Service, to be Children's Librarian, West Sussex Co.L.

MORETON.—Mr. W. H. C. Moreton, A.L.A., Deputy Borough Librarian, Shoreditch P.L., to be Borough Librarian.

MUIR.—Miss E. B. Muir, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, St. Pancras P.L., to be Mobile Librarian, Hampshire Co.L.

MURTON.—Miss J. M. Murton, B.A., A.L.A., Principal Assistant, Bury St. Edmunds P.L., to be Assistant Librarian, Norwich P.L.

NICHOLSON.—Miss J. M. Nicholson, F.L.A., Lending Librarian, Upper Norwood P.L., to be District Librarian, Finchley P.L.

OWEN.—Mr. D. G. Owen, Assistant, Cardiff P.L., to be Trainee Librarian, Hertfordshire Co.L.

PHILLIPS.—Miss H. N. Phillips to be Technical Librarian, M.W.M. (London) Ltd., 121 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

PIKE.—Mr. J. R. Pike, F.L.A., Deputy Borough Librarian, Torquay P.L., to be Borough Librarian.

READ.—Miss M. K. Read, B.A., to be Assistant, Bristol P.L.

REES.—Miss M. M. Rees, B.A., A.L.A., Assistant Mistress and Senior Librarian, Maidstone Girls' Grammar School, to be Assistant Mistress, Grove Park Girls' Grammar School, Wrexham.

RICHARDSON.—Mrs. A. M. Richardson, née Sutton, Assistant, Woking Branch, Surrey Co.L., to be Assistant Librarian, Guildford County Technical College.

SANDERS.—Miss M. H. Sanders, Assistant, Bootle P.L., to be Mobile Librarian, Stourport Branch, Worcestershire Co.L.

SEYER.—Mr. B. Seyer, Librarian, British Institute of Management, to be Librarian and Information Officer, Yarsley Research Laboratories, Ltd., Chessington.

SMITH.—Mr. Harold Smith, F.L.A., Chief Assistant Librarian, Surrey Co.L., to be Deputy Borough Librarian, Battersea P.L.

STOREY.—Mrs. J. Storey, Assistant, Westminster P.L., to be Mobile Librarian, West Suffolk Co.L.

STROUD.—Miss J. E. Stroud, A.L.A., Junior Assistant, Folkestone P.L., to be Senior Assistant, Enfield P.L.

TAYLOR.—Mr. M. J. Taylor, B.A., A.L.A., Assistant, University College of N. Staffs. L., Keele, Newcastle under Lyme, to be Assistant Librarian, Goldsmiths' College L.

TREVETT.—Miss P. A. Trevett, A.L.A., Mobile Librarian, Hampshire Co.L., to be Senior Assistant, Hampstead P.L.

VIVASH.—Miss S. M. Vivash, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Hackney P.L., to be Senior Assistant, Hampstead P.L.

WALTON.—Mr. J. Walton, F.L.A., Chief Assistant, Hull P.L., to be Chief Assistant, Staffordshire Co.L.

WILLIAMS.—Mr. R. F. Williams, Senior Assistant, Battersea P.L., to be Senior Assistant, Islington P.L.

WALKER.—Mr. D. G. F. Walker, M.A., A.L.A., Assistant Librarian, University College London, to be Librarian, Leicester University.

WALPOLE.—Mr. J. M. Walpole, B.A., A.L.A., Tutor Librarian, Wednesbury Technical College, to be Librarian, Sir John Cass College.

WATSON.—Miss R. E. Watson, A.L.A., Librarian, Digby-Stuart Training College, to be Cataloguer, *British Technology Index*.

WHITAKER.—Mr. M. J. P. Whitaker, Travelling Librarian, Dunstable Branch, Bedfordshire Co.L., to be Branch Librarian, Holt Branch, Norfolk Co.L.

WILSON.—Miss C. A. Wilson, M.A., Assistant to the Library Adviser, Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas, to be Assistant Librarian, the Brotherton Library, University of Leeds.

WILSON.—Mr. T. D. Wilson, A.L.A., Librarian, C. A. Parsons & Co. Ltd., Nuclear Research Centre, Newcastle upon Tyne, to be Assistant Lecturer, School of Librarianship, Municipal College of Commerce, Newcastle upon Tyne.

WINDER.—Miss N. A. Winder, A.L.A., Lending Librarian, Warrington P.L., to be District Librarian, Wirral Urban District, Cheshire Co.L.

WINES.—Miss J. M. Wines, B.A., A.L.A., Senior Library Assistant, University of London Library, to be Assistant Librarian, University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff.

WOOD.—Mr. J. M. Wood, M.A., A.L.A., Assistant, Leeds P.L., to be Librarian-in-Charge, Library of Commerce, Bristol P.L.

WOODHAMS.—Miss M. P. Woodhams, A.L.A., Children's Librarian, Eastbourne P.L., to be Librarian-in-charge of Work with Children, Oxford P.L.

#### Correction

BRADLEY.—Mr. P. Bradley, A.L.A., Chief Cataloguer, Bexley P.L., to be Librarian, Ripon Branch, West Riding Co.L.

#### Wanted

*Memoirs of an Arabian Princess*. By Emily Ruete (Seyyida Salme bint Said), but published anonymously in England. Any edition, particularly English or American. Berlin (Verlag von Friedrich Luckhardt), 1886; London (Ward & Downey, Covent Garden), 1888; New York (Appleton), 1888; Paris (Dujarric et Cie), 1905; New York (Doubleday, Page & Co.), 1907.

*Zanzibar in Contemporary Times*. By Robert Nunez Lyne. London (Hurst & Blackett), 1905.

*Zanzibar, its History and its People*. By William Harold Ingrams. London (Witherby), 1931.

*Zanzibar, the Island Metropolis of eastern Africa*. By Francis Barrow Pearce. London (Fisher Unwin), 1920.

Wanted by the Government Archivist, P.O. Box 116, Zanzibar, East Africa.

*Book design and production*, vol. I, part I, Spring, 1958. *The Book Collector*, vol. 1, 1952. All parts. Vol. 2, 1953, part 1, Spring. Leeds College of Commerce, 43 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds.

#### Tender

##### COUNTY COUNCIL OF DURHAM

Tenders invited for rebinding 12,500 books, and for supplying 80,000 P.V.C. protective book-jackets and 500,000 bookcards, 1962-63. Details and specifications obtainable from County Librarian, 24 Old Elvet, Durham. Closing date, 11th December, 1961.

#### Lectures

"Introducing the U.S.A. to Children Through Books" (a one-hour lecture for Librarians and young adults). Fee 8 guineas. Half-hour talk for Children: Fee 4 guineas. British dates available 20th April-20th June, 1962. Brochure. Marian Belden Cook, 108 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn 1, New York, U.S.A.

*Contributions and communications (including advertisements) should be sent to the Editor, Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1, by the 15th of the month preceding that of publication (Tel. Eus. 5858 ext. 9)*



## Appointments Vacant

**Chartered Librarians are advised to refrain from applying for any post in England and Wales, demanding Registration qualifications (A.L.A. or F.L.A.) which is advertised at a salary less than £800 per annum.**

### GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN RHODESIA

TWO SENIOR LIBRARIES OFFICERS required (a) one to act as Tutor Librarian at a new College of Adult Education in Lusaka, and (b) one to organize the setting up of a new comprehensive library scheme for the territory; and (c) one LIBRARIES OFFICER required to assist with the setting up of this scheme. Candidates, male or female, must be aged 28-40 for post (a), 28-45 for post (b), and 23-40 for post (c). Women candidates must be unmarried. For posts (a) and (b), candidates must possess either a university degree and Associateship of the Library Association plus a minimum of four years experience after obtaining Associateship or Associateship of the Library Association plus a minimum of eight years experience after qualification. Wide experience of librarianship, including work in rural areas, sound knowledge of cataloguing and ability to assist in training of librarians up to standard of examinations for Associateship of Library Association are desirable qualifications. For post (c), candidates must possess an Associateship of the Library Association and considerable experience, which should include, if possible, work in rural areas, knowledge of cataloguing and ability to assist in the training of librarians.

Posts are on contract terms with resettlement grant. Salary scale for posts (a) and (b) £1,720-£2,245; salary scale for post (c) £1,420-£1,840. Quarters at low rental. Free passages and medical attention. Tour of service 36 months. Generous home leave. Low Income Tax. Further particulars and application forms from the Director of Recruitment, Department of Technical Co-operation, Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.1 (quoting RC.203/108/06P17). *Candidates should state their full names when applying.*

### COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA



### WEAPONS RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT SENIOR LIBRARIAN

The Department of Supply invite applications for the following permanent position at the Weapons Research Establishment, near Adelaide:

Position. SENIOR LIBRARIAN (permanent position).

Salary: £1,761-£1,981 (Australian) (Female rate £1,573-£1,793).

Duties. Responsible for the administration of the library services handling technical and scientific reports, books and periodicals covering a wide variety of fields, especially relating to Engineering and the physical sciences.

Qualifications. University degree and professional membership of an approved Library Association, or equivalent qualifications. Academic qualifications related to the above fields would be an advantage.

Conditions. The position offers permanent appointment to the Commonwealth Public Service and the successful applicant will be required to contribute to the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme on confirmation of appointment. Under certain conditions air/sea transport for the appointee and dependants (wife and dependant children) will be provided by the Commonwealth. Alternatively, consideration may be given to a three (3) or five (5) year contract of employment in Australia. In this case the Commonwealth will bear the cost of return fares, together with the cost of removing the successful applicant's furniture and effects up to a maximum cost of £500 (Australian), £250 each way.

Note. Assistance will be given in obtaining housing accommodation.

Applications. Forms obtainable from the Senior Representative (AV.126/4), Department of Supply, Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2, with whom completed applications should be lodged as soon as possible.

### KENYA GOVERNMENT

LIBRARIAN required by Kenya Government, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs on contract for two tours each of 24-27 months in first instance. Commencing salary according to experience in scale (including Overseas Addition) £1,143 rising to £1,776 a year. Gratuity at rate of 25 per cent of total salary drawn. Outfit Allowance, £40. Free passages. Liberal leave on full salary. Generous education allowances. Candidates must be Associate Members of the Library Association. Experience of medical libraries an advantage. Female candidates must be single.

Apply to Crown Agents, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1, for further particulars, stating age, name, brief details of qualifications and experience and quoting reference M3C/53531/Lam.

### CONCOURS POUR LE POSTE DE SECRÉTAIRE PERMANENT DE LA FÉDÉRATION NATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS DE BIBLIOTHÉCAIRES

Dans le Bureau de la FIAB, le nouveau poste d'un Secrétaire permanent, envisagé depuis la Session de Lund en 1960 et subventionné par l'UNESCO, doit être occupé prochainement par un bibliothécaire professionnel qui parle et écrive aisément des langues étrangères, surtout l'anglais et le français, et qui ait une expérience de bibliothécaire d'au moins trois ans, aussi—si possible—dans les affaires internationales de bibliothèques. Le traitement sera évalué pour le moment jusqu'à \$4,000 brut par an selon les circonstances individuelles et locales.

Ce Secrétaire devra assurer la coopération étroite avec la Division des Bibliothèques de l'UNESCO et avec d'autres organisations internationales. Une de ses tâches principales sera de développer les rapports avec les pays non-européens, notamment en Asie, en Afrique et dans l'Amérique du Sud. En outre il devra assister le Bureau du Président dans la gestion des affaires courantes et aidera la Fédération dans l'exécution de son programme à long terme. Il sera également chargé de rédiger des communications périodiques, comme par exemple un bulletin d'informations semblable à celui de la FID. Le siège définitif du Secrétariat ne sera fixé qu'après les nouvelles élections du Président et du Bureau en 1963.

Les sollicitations accompagnées d'un curriculum vitae avec une photographie, et de certificats ou brevets doivent être envoyées jusqu'au 30 Novembre 1961 au plus tard au Président de la FIAB, Dr. Gustav Hofmann, c/o Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, München 34, Allemagne.



## THE ROYAL COLLEGE, NAIROBI

Applications are invited for 2 Assistant Librarian-ships. Salary scale: £1,350 × 51—£1,707 p.a., entry point according to qualifications and experience. F.S.S.U. Child allowance £50 p.a. per child (max. £150 p.a.). Passages for appointee and family (up to four adult passages) on appointment, termination and leave (once every two years). Rent according to quarters provided £60—£114 p.a. Detailed applications (6 copies) naming 3 referees by 4th December, 1961, to Secretary, Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas, 29 Woburn Square, London, W.C.1, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

## ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC

An ASSOCIATE LIBRARIAN is required by the Royal Academy of Music, Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1. Applicants, who should be between the ages of 25 and 40 years, should apply in the first instance to the Secretary, giving details of their qualifications, experience and salary requirements.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION  
EXAMINER

A vacancy exists in the panel of assistant examiners for Registration Examination, Group A, Part (i), Theory of Classification, and applications are invited from Fellows who are interested in examining in this subject. This is paid spare-time work.

Applicants should give an account of their careers, including any teaching experience they have had, and name two referees. Examiners are required to give an undertaking that during the period of their service they will not give tuition, either orally or by correspondence, for the examination in which they mark.

Applications should be sent *immediately* to the Secretary, Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1.

## OPTICIANS' REGISTER, 1961

This contains the statutory registers and lists under the Opticians Act, 1958, and defines who—other than doctors, or opticians recently registered—may lawfully test sight or sell corrective glasses, and a *local list of opticians*.

Now available from the Registrar, General Optical Council, 41 Harley Street, London, W.1.

448 pp.

Boards 15s. post free

## CRAMER'S FOR MUSIC

MUSICAL LITERATURE ★ COMPLETE MUSIC  
AND MUSIC BINDING SERVICE PROVIDED

139 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1

## Heffer's Bookshop

## CAMBRIDGE

Interesting vacancy for assistant in the Scientific Books Department. Some previous knowledge of books, although not necessarily in the bookselling world, is essential.

Please apply in writing to Manager

W. HEFFER & SONS, LTD.

Petty Cury, Cambridge

## LIBRARY FURNITURE



No. 104

Card Index Cabinet  
for 5" × 3" Cards

These can be made with any number of drawers, and with either leg or cupboard base. Oak or Mahogany finish.

## B. Serota Ltd

Contractors to H.M. Government and to Municipal Authorities  
57 Downham Road, Kingsland Road, London, N.1

# MORASEAL

## INSTANT pressure film

AN INEXPENSIVE SELF-ADHESIVE  
TRANSPARENT COVERING FOR BOOKS

MOROSEAL . . . ready to use and hand applied, gives



perfect protection to all types of printed matter, books and documents. Fully flexible, it is ideal for folding maps, etc. In rolls—widths from 9" to 36".

\* TRIAL ROLL. I enclose 25s. for roll 9" x 20 yds.

or  
FREE SAMPLE. Please send me a free sample.

MOROL LTD. 21 Woodthorpe Road, Ashford, Middlesex  
Telephone: Ashford (Middlesex) 4036/7

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

### Unpublished or out-of-print Catalogues and Indices in Microfilm

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY CATALOGUE, Vol. 3, 1932.  
(Canada, Newfoundland, West Indies, Colonial America.)

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY CATALOGUE, Vol. 1.  
(British Empire and Africa.)

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY CATALOGUE, 2 vols.  
(Commonwealth Ecclesiastical Records), 1961.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY CATALOGUE (CARTE ANTIQUAE  
ET MISCELLANEA), 1961.

TODD, H. J., CATALOGUE OF THE ARCHIEPISCOPAL MANU-  
SCRIPTS IN THE LIBRARY AT LAMBETH PALACE, 1812.

INDEX TO THE MICROFILMS IN THE GUILDHALL LIBRARY,  
CITY OF LONDON, 1961.

For prices or other details, write to:

### MICRO METHODS LTD.

East Ardsley,  
Wakefield, Yorks.

17 Denbigh Street,  
London, S.W.1

## A matter of concern . . .

If you are concerned about the increasing number of novels and children's books which are bound by the 'perfect' or unsewn method may we remind you that the Blunt Library Edition offers you the same books in a sewn binding that is fully guaranteed.

**G. BLUNT & SONS LTD.**  
North Acton Rd., London, N.W.10

# THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

★ ★ ★

## THE SAYERS MEMORIAL VOLUME

Essays in Librarianship in memory of  
William Charles Berwick Sayers

Edited by D. J. FOSKETT and B. I. PALMER

*218 pages, portrait*

*36s. (27s. to members)*

★ ★ ★

Proceedings, Papers and Summaries of  
Discussions at the

## HASTINGS CONFERENCE September 1961

*5s. (£2 per dozen), post 6d.*

CHAUCER HOUSE, MALET PLACE, LONDON, W.C.1

**CEDRIC CHIVERS LTD.**

**BATH**



*Specialists in all types of binding  
for Public and County Libraries*

---

Our Clearseen and Patterned  
Rexine styles are favoured by  
Librarians and the Public all  
over the World

---

**BATH 7355**

